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DISARMAMENT & SALT

COMMENTATOR MOCKS LONDON INSTITUTE'S WARNING ON SALT-II

LD041447Y Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The London Institute for the Study of Conflict which is known to be closely linked with the CIA has published a report alleging that the current Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-II) could leave the United States in a position of strategic inferiority and that, as a result, a Soviet nuclear suprise attack against the United States cannot be ruled out. These old inventions of the opponents of a SALT-II agreement have been clearly taken from the arsenals of the Washington opponents of detente.

It is noteworthy that the report of the London Institute for the Study of Conflict (the more appropriate name for it would be "the institute for fanning up conflict") was published simultaneously with a statement by Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. negotiator at SALT-II talks. In this statement Mr Warnke stressed that the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement would not create any unilateral advantage for any side and would not leave the USA at a strategic disadvantage. "No one can reasonably doubt we are better off with it than without it", he stressed.

One can only wonder at the "perspicacity" of gentlemen from the London Institute for the Study of Conflict who claim to know more about SALT-II talks than those directly involved in the negotiations.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION RESUMES

LD041928Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS--The preparatory committee for convening the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament resumed its work here. The session will be held in New York in May-June this year. Representatives of 54 member states of the committee are taking part in its work. On the agenda are the main documents to be submitted to the special session. The preparatory committee will be in session for three weeks.

165TH MBFR SESSION HELD; CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS

LD312230Y Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: Participants in the negotiations on a reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe today held their 165th plenary session behind closed doors in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. It was chaired by the head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov. The session was addressed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek.

A spokesman for the press of the Czechoslovak delegation told journalists that Emil Keblusek underlined that, just as all socialist countries--participants in the Vienna negotiations, Czechoslovakia comes out vigorously for replacing the extremely high concentration of armed forces and armaments, including nuclear weapons, in central Europe by a situation, whereby the military potentials of all the 11 states directly participating in the talks are reduced in clearly defined quantities. Not one of them should gain unilateral military advantages in this process. The principle of undiminished security of all the sides must be observed.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed that the contents of a reciprocally acceptable agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe must correspond to the contemporary military and political situation. It would be an important step in the positive development of international relations in Europe and throughout the world.

The dynamic course of the Vienna dialogue is obstructed, in particular, by the Western conception of "collective ceilings," which contradicts the very idea of reducing armed forces and armament, noted the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation. The introduction of such "ceilings" would under certain conditions allow individual states to increase the strength of their troops over the present level. With this mechanism, advocated by the West, a situation may arise when an increase of the strength in troops of one or another direct participant in the talks would occur. This in turn would substantially influence the approximately equal correlation of forces in the area of the reduction.

UK GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON BELGRADE CSCE

LD281952Y Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

["Opinion of the British Committee for European Security, and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, March 28, TASS--The British people should know about the proposals advanced by socialist and neutral countries at the Belgrade meeting of representatives of participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This was demanded by the British Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The government's "White Paper", it is stressed in a statement by the committee, only passingly deals with the discussion of possibilities of expanding cooperation in the field of science, technology, energy, transport, trade and does not explain why progress was not achieved in these questions. As to the commitment adopted in Helsinki to supplement political detente with military detente, the government is limiting itself only to new expressions of hope that results in this field will be achieved by various talks on disarmament and at the special session of the United Nations devoted to this question. People expected of Belgrade a political breakthrough in solving problems of disarmament, the statement points out.

The contentions by the British delegation in Belgrade that the text of the final act of the European Conference was freely available in Britain and was discussed in detail in the press are not true. Actually, the statement notes, this document was hard to get in Britain because it was published in only several thousand copies and was sold for a high price. As to the press, it either ignored the final act or created the impression among people that it dealt only with human rights. It was similarly that the White Paper and the bourgeois press treated the Belgrade meeting, the statement says. They generated the false impression that the question of human rights in socialist countries alone was discussed at it, this being a far cry from truth. Considering the British Government's attitude to its own citizens from Commonwealth countries it is difficult to describe as sincere such a proposal by NATO countries that problems of the reunification of families and marriage between citizens of different countries be resolved within three months. As is known, relatives of these people have to wait months and even years for permission to enter Britain, while now they are threatened with a total ban on entry into Britain.

'SENSITIVE, REALISTIC' LINE PREVAILS AT CSCE

LD031258Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"A sensible, realistic line prevailed at the recent Belgrade meeting," writes Vikentiy Matveyev in the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee, KOMMUNIST.

"Alongside the affirmation of the importance of implementing all the clauses of the final act, another positive result of the Belgrade forum is the fact that it rebuffed attempts to turn the process begun in Helsinki into the dangerous dead end of interference in the internal affairs of states. The troublesome attempts by the United States and some other NATO countries to throw down a challenge to the socialist countries in the sphere of human rights and cooperation in humanitarian fields came to nothing and could only come to nothing. Such is the result of the firm and principled position of the socialist countries, which decisively rebuffed such intrigues."

"The commonsense, realistic line won out in Belgrade because it reflects the dominant tendencies in contemporary international life, including the situation in Europe. Attempts to divert the meeting from its agenda and distort its nature failed."

"Spokesmen of many countries expressed concern in Belgrade at the absence of real progress concerning the reduction of military confrontation in Europe, the supplementing of political detente with steps in the military sphere and in the area of disarmament." "The delegations of the NATO countries either kept silent or, like the delegation of the United States and some of its partners, opposed the very discussion of such issues," the author notes.

"Nevertheless the problems connected with military detente were discussed in Belgrade, but in a circumstantial way. In addition to what was said on this theme by delegates of socialist countries, the representatives of neutral states pointed out the primary importance of adopting effective measures aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament in the draft they submitted. Nobody can put these problems to one side. The constructive proposals submitted in this connection will be on the agenda of European politics, for they are dictated by the need to implement concrete practical steps for a radical improvement in the situation on the continent. They correspond to the hopes of peoples and to the whole logic of international development."

BOLSHAKOV REVIEWS NEUTRON BOMB, U.S.-ISRAEL, PRC-JAPAN

LD041613Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov review: "The International Week"]

[Text] Spring is gaining ground. And according to the customs which have existed on earth from time immemorial, people are greeting the first warmth with hope, in the expectation of a good harvest and a peaceful sky.

The world press is commenting on the tour by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the course of which he is to visit Siberia and the Far East, and his meetings and talks with party and economic aktivs and servicemen in the Soviet Army. Foreign news organs report that the tour testifies to the Soviet Government's interest in the further development of these regions. They single out Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of arms, has never been and never will be an instigator of the arms race.

The right to labor, to a roof over your head, to a secure old age, the right to live without the threat of war--that is what working people in capitalist countries hunger for today, turning their eyes toward the world of socialism where man's basic rights are insured and guaranteed. A bitter struggle for these rights is taking place in the world of capital. In this week the spring offensive of the working people has been activated. "Down with unemployment!" "We will not permit mass redundancies!"--under such slogans as these 300,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of the Japanese capital the other day. French dockers and British printing workers are on strike, and the strike struggle of American working people, inspired by the miners' victory, is spreading.

In Dar es Salaam the conference of leaders of four "frontline" states who support the Zimbabwe people's struggle against Smith's racist regime came to an end. The conference participants decisively opposed the "agreement" on an "internal settlement" signed by Smith and three African puppets who represent nobody.

In the Mainstream

The other day the book "Leonid Brezhnev. Pages From a Life" came out in the United States. In a foreword "To the American Reader," which opens the book, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes: "The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to prevent war, halt preparation for it and end the production of more new types of armaments. We stretch out our hands to all who are prepared to meet us halfway in resolving this truly great task."

In the coordination of efforts aimed at resolving this task great significance is attached to reciprocal consultations between socialist states.

This week M. Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, visited the USSR. He was received by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. An important topic of discussion in the Kremlin, the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA writes, was efforts to strengthen detente and eliminate the obstacles to further lessening tension and developing international cooperation.

In this connection the need was stressed for active deeds directed toward deepening detente, ending the arms race and toward disarmament, toward the maintenance of equal neighborly relations between states and the further assertion of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The CPSU attaches great significance to the development of interstate and interparty ties with the socialist community countries and the exchange of party experience. This week responsible workers of the MSZMP Central Committee, the PZPR Central Committee and the SED Central Committee visited the USSR, and a delegation of CPSU party workers is in Bulgaria. "Friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, said at a plenum of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee held early this week, "constantly augments our forces, our confidence and optimism."

The CPSU maintains active ties with fraternal communist and workers parties.

A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. During the talk there was an in-depth exchange of opinions on problems in the Near East.

This week the 10th Communist Party of Sri Lanka Congress completed its work, with the participation of a CPSU delegation. The congress delegates unanimously adopted a resolution noting the need for unity and cohesion in the world communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The 11th Communist Party of India Congress opened 31 March. A CPSU delegation is taking part in its work also.

Bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPSU carries out persistent, systematic work to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers movement. The strength of this movement lies in cohesion and the ability to oppose an attack by the class enemy in a united front, wherever that attack might take place.

Maneuvers Around the Bomb

The past week was full of contradictory reports from the United States. First American newspapers wrote that President Carter has abandoned plans to produce the neutron bomb. Then it was reported that this information is not confirmed in circles close to the President. There was speculation that the White House will put the neutron assembly lines into action by mid-April this year. Then "confirmed rumors" from NATO headquarters suggested that by mid-April the NATO leadership will make an official appeal to the U.S. President to commence production of the neutron bomb without waiting for agreement from West European governments.

Apparently all these "trial balloons" were sent up in the pages of the newspapers to test the reaction of world public opinion as to whether or not it has become reconciled to the Pentagon's barbaric plans.

The reaction of the world public, especially West Europeans, is unanimous on this question--all the people are saying a decisive "no!" to neutron death. Meanwhile, the Washington POST notes despondently, "not one West European country has approved the neutron weapon." [paragraph continues]

However hard NATO propaganda tries to insist that the worldwide protest against the neutron bomb is "the Russians' handiwork," condemnation of the plans for its production and deployment in Western Europe is now being voiced by forces so diverse in political orientation that even cheap newspapers cannot make up their minds to smear them all with red paint.

Unanimous condemnation of the plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons was voiced by the participants in the session of the Interparliamentary Union in Lisbon, which included delegations from 75 countries, including the USSR. It is characteristic that the Vatican has anathematized the neutron bomb, which has a definite influence on the sentiments of believers in Western Europe. Not only Catholics but also Protestants, Orthodox believers and even those who share Carter's faith--Baptists--do not want to pray to the neutron bomb. They justifiably see in this weapon a manifestation of the same perversion of mind and conscience that was observed in those who created the gas chambers and murder-buses.

In speaking of the Washington and NATO maneuvers around the neutron bomb, a series of circumstances must be taken into account. The first is the desire to tie Western Europe even more tightly to the NATO military chariot with the rope of neutron fear (for only the United States will be able to give the order to use neutron weapons). The second is that the production of the neutron bomb is extremely advantageous to the U.S. military-industrial complex, for it is a question of orders worth billions of dollars. The third--the New York TIMES wrote about this the other day--is that neutron weapons are regarded as bargaining chips: After creating arsenals of neutron weapons the Pentagon will try to "ascertain Moscow's attitude" toward the idea of limiting them "in exchange for some or other limitation in the deployment of some new Soviet nuclear system."

And, finally, the fourth is that the United States regards the neutron weapon--as Dr Ellsberg, a former Pentagon employee, blabbed--as a "counterinsurgency weapon" which would have been "ideal in Vietnam." This is an equally disturbing reversal in Pentagon concepts and an unambiguous threat to all whom U.S. imperialism deems an inconvenience.

The United States' bilateral consultations with its NATO allies on neutron weapons continue. By adopting a policy of "arm-twisting" Washington intends to do everything possible to implement its designs.

In the light of what has been said, it is obvious that the Soviet Union's proposal to Western countries on the mutual renunciation of production of the neutron bomb is urgent. This proposal is receiving the broadest support throughout the world. To thwart the Pentagon's barbaric plans is the priority task of the movement for peace and disarmament and a matter for the conscience of every honest person.

"Disagreements" and Aggression

There has probably not been a single visit by the Israeli premier to the United States when the foreign press did not depict all kinds of American-Israeli "differences." All this fuss has been correctly perceived by sober-minded people as the usual smokescreen to conceal the support for Tel Aviv by U.S. ruling circles.

Above all Israel is the outpost of U.S. imperialism in the Near East and a reliable defender of Washington's interests. Precisely because of this its services are paid for so generously--billions of dollars have flowed into Israel in recent years from the pocket of the American taxpayer in the form of free subsidies and expensive weapons. Moreover, as the present master of the White House admitted, not one American President "will commit political suicide" by doing battle with the powerful Zionist lobby in the United States. [paragraph continues]

The lobby is powerful, not only because of the extensive network of its pressure groups, one of which even has a representative on the White House staff, but also because of its capital. According to the estimate of the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ, by 1974 Zionist capital in the United States totalled $1.5 trillion, even exceeding the U.S. gross national product. Since that time this capital is hardly likely to have diminished. Moreover, until recently the pro-Israeli dealers provided 40 percent of all contributions to the Republican Party elections funds and 60 percent of the Democratic Party funds. Where are the disagreements here?

But the appearance of disagreements is stubbornly taken for reality. It is reported, for example, that after the recent talks in Washington, Israeli Premier Begin sent his "peace proposals" to Egyptian President as-Sadat with an appeal to resume separate talks, thus "piquing Carter." The essence of these proposals, on whose acceptance the Israeli Defense Minister Weizman insisted when visiting Cairo, amounts to the same thing--an arbitrary interpretation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 242, which means continued occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Israeli settlements on other occupied Arab lands. Washington has not decided to openly support this, but neither has it decided to condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. It is no coincidence that a few days ago the Lebanese newspaper IKE wrote that "America's 'nonapproval' of Israel's policy, unless it is supported by U.S. readiness to stop deliveries of arms and military equipment to the Zionist state, is tantamount to an American blessing of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands."

The appetite of the Israeli aggressor, as is obvious, grows when it goes unpunished. Reports are appearing on plans drawn up in Tel Aviv to create some kind of "buffer state" in southern Lebanon, associated with Israel, Tel Aviv hopes to achieve the implementation of these plans and the physical annihilation of the Palestinians by using the rightwing Christians, whose armed forces are now attacking UN troops with Israel's blessing. The attacks continue despite the truce which has been declared and despite the fact that the PLO has supported the truce. All things considered, Israel intends to continue to "dig in" in southern Lebanon.

It is evident that all this is not being done without the knowledge of the United States, which is trying to take advantage of As-Sadat's capitulationist policy and achieve a "pax Americana" in the Near East serving the aims of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. In these conditions American-Israeli "differences" look like an insincere display.

Peking Sirens

Sweet-sounding notes ring out in Peking every time a Japanese delegation of any kind arrives. Recently there have been a lot of them. Through one of them a few days ago Peking appealed to Prime Minister Fukuda to resume the stalled talks on concluding "a treaty on peace and friendship" with China. The premier was brought the words of Teng Hsiao-ping on his readiness to come to Tokyo to sign this treaty.

Clearly not unaffected by Peking's advances, Fukuda addressed the leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with the request to support intentions to resume talks on concluding the treaty. Such support was promised despite the objections of many members of the Japanese Diet.

In Japan there are both opponents and supporters of this treaty. The former correctly note that the treaty with China must not be directed against third countries. But Peking is not hiding the fact that it wants to use the treaty as a means of exerting pressure on the USSR for its hegemonist aims. [paragraph continues]

Quite recently, addressing West German parliamentarians, Teng Hsiao-ping stated unequivocally: "China and Japan must pool their efforts in the East, and the West European countries and the United States must do so in the West in order to oppose the Soviet Union."

The shortsightedness and danger of such a policy is obvious, primarily for those countries which Peking would like to attract onto this path. It is no coincidence that opposition is growing among the Japanese public to China's attempt to force the inclusion in the proposed treaty with Japan of a so-called "hegemony" article directed against the USSR. It is natural that such plans do not serve the interestr of Japan or the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Events have been stormy even in this week--the time of traditional Easter calm in the Western countries. The vital need to resolve the urgent problems of our times--disarmament, cessation of the arms race, the struggle for peace, the conflicts artifically fueled by irperialism--demands the galvanization of all progressive forces. In their vanguard, as always, are the socialist community countries and the communist and workers parties.

GROWING CONFLICT IN OPEC OVER DOLLAR WEAYNESS

LD041330Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 4 TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports: The recent sharp drop in the dollar value rate at the money markets of many capitalist countries has largely affected the real earnings of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In this connection, as was announced at a press conference held here, in the past year alone the oil producing states lost a total of more than 12,000 million, dollars. Such a state of affairs could not but alarm many OPEC member-countries. In the past two years their incomes already sharply decreased because of growing prices of commodities imported from capitalist states. As a result, a number of OPEC member-countries were even compelled to waive some of their industrial development plans.

If previously such a situation in the world market impelled OPEC to take prompt decisions on a rise in oil prices, now it became much more difficult to do so, since the biggest OPEC member-country--Saudi Arabia, closely linked with American oil monopolies--is strongly against any rise in prices of petroleum. Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar joined not so long ago Saudi Arabia's conciliatory stand under the pressure of the United States. Thus, OPEC oil prices have been frozen for more than a year now.

Since the dollar value rate is steadily depreciating, voices have become more insistent among OPEC member-countries that the dollar should be superseded by another unit of account based on the value rates of the currencies of 11 different countries. The question was planned to be discussed at a special OPEC conference, which was planned to open in Geneva early in April. But up till now Saudi Arabia has been the U.S. "Trojan Horse" in OPEC. Having agreed initially to attend the conference, Saudi Arabia then took steps with a view to delay the discussion of the problem, so important for the OPEC member-countries. The conference has been postponed till May.

As is noted in circles close to the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, Saudi Arabia's hope is that the value rate of the American dollar will again go up over this period. Saudi Arabia counts on the recently-signed U.S.-FRG agreement on measures to stabilize the American dollar in international money markets. Thereby, Saudi Arabia believes, there will be no more need of convening such a conference. But meanwhile all OPEC member-countries are losing millions of dollars every day.

NEUTRON BOMB MAY CREATE OBSTACLE TO DISARMAMENT PROGRESS

LD311720Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--The creation of the neutron bomb will have dangerous consequences for the whole of mankind in the military, political and economic fields, writes the Soviet magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]. It means first of all the appearance of a new type of nuclear weapon intended to kill big masses of the population.

By opening a new spiral in the nuclear arms race the neutron weapons may turn into an additional obstacle to advance in the solution of questions of disarmament, the magazine notes. This will concern the various forums where the most urgent problem of our time is being discussed. An example is presented by the talks in Vienna where the question of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, including nuclear arms, is being discussed. The United States expressed readiness to withdraw a part of its nuclear weapons from the area of reduction. But the present plans to deploy neutron weapons there lead to the thought that such a reduction will signify a withdrawal of obsolete nuclear weapons that will be replaced by new ones. As a result the nuclear potential of the United States will increase.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the most consistent opponents of the neutron danger in Europe and in the whole world. Much response was evoked last August by the call by the communists of the European countries, the United States and Canada to act against the neutron bomb, for ending the arms race.

Of much importance for the struggle against neutron nuclear weapons was the presentation of the Soviet Union's position in respect of this weapon made by Leonid Brezhnev late in December in his answers to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent. The Soviet Union is resolutely against the creation of the neutron bomb, Leonid Brezhnev said. But if this bomb is created in the West the people there must clearly realize that the USSR will not remain a passive observer. We will be placed before the necessity to give an answer to this challenge in order to ensure the security of the Soviet people, its allies and friends.

The Soviet proposal on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons is a step directed at preventing the transition to a new spiral in the arms race. This proposal is of a fair, constructive nature, and accords with the security interests of all interested sides, the magazine stresses.

NEW CEMA RAILROAD TARIFF AGREEMENT FURTHERS COOPERATION

LD311401Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13 Signed to Press 20 Mar 78 p 20 LD

[CEMA Secretariat expert V. Morozov article: "A New Transportation Tariff"]

[Texs] This is the first year of operation for a new international railroad transport tariff (MTT) and new rates for the use of freightcars in the system of rules governing the use of railroad cars in international railroad passenger and freight traffic (PPV) in the CEMA member countries. The agreement on the introduction of the new tariff and new PPV rates was signed in July 1977 by representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

With respect to Mongolia, taking into account the distinctive features of its economic development, the use of special preferential terms is envisaged when payment is made for transit railroad shipments and for the use of freightcars. The new tariffs and rates were devised with consideration for the existing agreement on international railroad freight traffic (SMGS), the international freight convention, and other relevant international agreements.

The MTT is designed to replace, for the countries concerned, the Unified Transit Tariff (YETT), which played a positive role in the development of the socialist countries' economic relations.

The many years of experience in the practical application of the YETT and the new conditions in the cooperation of CEMA countries, including the improvement of price formation in their reciprocal trade, placed the question of improving transportation tariffs on a coordinated basis on the agenda. As a result, a new MTT was created by the countries concerned on the basis of the YETT, and this MTT also uniformly harmonized the whole complex of terms of payment for transit shipments on the railroads of the CEMA countries.

Insofar as the SMGS itself remains in force even after the MTT and the new PPV rates come into force, the former tariff will be used for the signatories of the SMGS which are not parties to the new agreement. In this way the principled line of the CEMA countries of strict observance of existing international agreements and treaties to which they are party and of respect for the rights of the other parties to these agreements and treaties is graphically manifested. The agreement on the new tariff and new rates is permeated with respect for the domestic legal order of each signatory country. For instance, one of the articles of the agreement states that public notification of the effective date of the new tariff and new rates is made in each signatory country in accordance with its own legislation. The question of handling affairs connected with the new tariff and new rates has been settled democratically. These affairs will be handled by the transportation organizations of the signatory countries on a 3-year rotation according to the Russian alphabetical order of the countries' names. The procedure and conditions of this work will be determined by the transportation ministries of the signatory countries by the adoption of a supplementary document.

For resolving various questions connected with the practial application of the new tariff and new PPV rates, periodic conferences of representatives of the transportation ministries of the signatory countries is envisaged. Decisions at these conferences are made on a unanimous basis. The preparation for and organization of the conferences are carried out by the transportation ministries of the countries where these meetings are held.

Imbued with a desire for the further improvement and easing of conditions for transport shipments in international traffic, the parties to the agreement have allowed for the possibility of granting concessions and discounts when the new tariff and new rates are applied. They have also confirmed that the introduction of the MTT and new PPV rates does not preclude the conclusion by interested countries of special bilateral or multilateral agreements on questions concerning mutual relations in railroad transit shipments and in the use of freightcars in international communications.

At the same time they agreed to periodically examine questions concerning the alteration of the MTT and new PPV rates. The possibility is envisaged of altering or supplementing them by the mutual consent of the railroads, provided, of course, that this will not contravene the terms of the agreement and will not affect the fundamental provisions of the MTT and new PPV rates. The signatory countries have agreed to devise methods for the periodic examination of amendments to the aforementioned documents. They have agreed to continue work on improving the system of settlements for railroad shipments of transit freight and also rates for the use of freightcars in the PPV system.

The signatories of the agreement on the new transit tariff and new PPV rates have established that other signatories of the SMGS can accede to the agreement simply by notifying the depositary of the agreement--the CEMA Secretariat. Countries which are not signatories of the SMGS can accede to the agreements on the MTT and on the new PPV rates if the signatory countries so consent. Special conditions for compliance with the agreement can be agreed to by the acceding countries. Signatory countries of the agreement can also withdraw from the agreement by giving 6 months notification of this to the depositary.

The successful coordination and practical implementation of documents concerning the new MTT and the new PPV rates consolidates and strengthens the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding among the CEMA countries.

PEACE ITEMS HEAD PRELIMINARY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

LD040950Y Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Valdimir Matyash, reports: Topical problems of curbing the arms race, deepening and consolidating relaxation of international tension, and the strengthening of world peace have been placed on the preliminary agenda for the regular, 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. A memorandum, issued here by the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, says that the agenda includes 126 items.

The central place in the agenda is held by peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, designed to end the nuclear arms race and to bring about disarmament, to materialize the process of detente, consolidation of international security and accomplish the process of the national liberation of peoples. These questions, related to a ban on the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weapons, the convocation of a world disarmament conference, the implementation of the declaration on deepening and strengthening the relaxation of international tension, had been adopted by the United Nations on Soviet initiative.

It should be emphasized that the international community is increasingly opposing the neutron bomb, this new barbarous weapon of mass annihilation of people.

The agenda includes a new item--report of the special committee to strengthen the effectiveness of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations. The initiative for the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations had been taken by the Soviet Union and aimed at eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear war from the life of society, at giving another important impetus to the process of relaxation of international tension, at stepping up the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

The regular session of the General Assembly will consider problems related to the elimination of dangerous seats of international tension in the Middle East, Cyprus and the south of Africa. An important place will be held by the debate on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, approved by international community on the initiative of the USSR and other peace-loving states.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON BALTIC FISHING

LD311331Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 24 March 1978 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the Implementation of Temporary Measures To Conserve Living Resources and Control Fishing in the Baltic Sea Regions Bordering on the USSR Coast." The resolution notes that, in accordance with Article 6 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 10 December 1976 "On Temporary measures To Conserve Living Resources and Control Fishing in Sea Areas Bordering on the USSR Coast," the measures provided for in the aforementioned decree will be applied beginning 1 April 1978 in the Baltic Sea region bordering on the USSR coast.

The outer limit of the regions to which the measures provided for in the decree will apply will be determined on the basis of agreements with interested states.

In connection with the establishment of the measures in question the USSR Government notes that the Soviet Union will continue to advocate the implementation of cooperation between all the Baltic states in the cause of conserving and rationally exploiting the living resources of the Baltic Sea, proceeding from the relevant principles of the 1973 Gdansk convention on fishing and the conservation of living resources in the Baltic Sea and deltas, to which the USSR, GDR, Poland and other Baltic states are party.

UNITED STATES

CARTER'S VISIT TO AFRICA PRODUCES INSIGNIFICANT RESULTS

LD042027Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] Now that the President's first visit to Africa is over it seems to me that the aims it pursued stand out more clearly. There were several in my opinion: First to improve the damaged American prestige on the continent, second to sell independent African countries the idea that the United States is allegedly interested in Africa's swift economic progress, and third to blacken Soviet policy with regard to African countries in a bid to drive a wedge between them and the socialist nations.

Now were these tasks feasible? Hardly. The first comment in the Western and African media indicates that the trip has produced insignificant results. The interests of the United States and independent Africa are incompatible, in fact, so no way can be found to bring their positions closer together. This is true both of the political and economic spheres.

Independent Africa insists on the abolition of colonialism and racism without delay. The United States talks majority rule but does everything possible to prolong the existence of the racist regimes in the African south, concealing their true nature behind a political makeup. For a long time the United States supplied the racists with arms. It still cooperates with South Africa and the unlawful Smith regime in Rhodesia in diverse fields. Its policy continues to cause indignation in Africa.

This has found reflection in the American-Nigerian communique. It is pointed out in the communique that the Nigerian head of state has expressed his government's disappointment over the policy of military and economic cooperation with South Africa practiced by some countries. Although the communique does not name the United States it is an open secret that the United States remains the mainstay of the racist regimes.

What the communique says about Rhodesia and Namibia also sounds like criticism of the United States. The much played-up American statements in favor of measures to insure a just and equal international economic order have also failed to convince independent Africa. These declarations were accompanied by the customary calls to fling the doors wide open for American capital. What it would mean for Africa is clear. Each dollar invested in the African economy brings American businessmen $3 of profit, profits made on the sweat of African workers.

The American attacks on the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa have not achieved the desired effects either. The African public saw through such propaganda gimmicks a long time ago. It is not the Soviet Union or Cuba that support the racists but the United States. The socialist countries have always helped the liberation movements in southern Africa and continue to do so. As for the United States, it resorts to every new maneuver to preserve the racists positions in Namibia and Rhodesia, thereby helping the U.S. monopolies to preserve theirs. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries develop their relations with African states on the principles of equal rights and mutual benefit. They are always ready to come to their assistance in upholding sovereignty and standing up for justice. There are no and cannot be Soviet military bases in Africa or Soviet monopolies making a fortune on the exploitation of African natural resources and work force. And that is why the American visitor's attack has had no effect on Africa.

Disappointed Black Africa

LD050052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has completed his trip to Latin America and western Africa. He made an official 3-day visit to Nigeria. The situation in southern Africa was the main topic of the talks in Lagos.

Our commentator writes that, long before the start of this visit, American propaganda organs had been widely publicizing it as unquestionable proof of the new U.S. African policy. During his stay in Nigeria, Carter spoke about U.S. interest in the peaceful development of events on the African Continent. He spoke about the need to liberate all countries from colonialism and racism and about U.S. willingness to promote the establishment of justice in southern Africa.

However, these assurances were received with distrust. The French paper LE MATIN says that Carter has disappointed black Africa. It analyzes the results of his visit to Lagos. Indeed, the visit to Africa by the American President did not furnish any proof of a new approach by the Washington administration to the solution of the urgent problems of southern Africa. When he spoke about Rhodesia and Namibia, Carter alleged that the United States firmly supports the establishment of black majority rule there. But at the same time he appealed to all the sides taking part in, as he termed it, the dispute to embark on the path of agreement. In other words, to all intents and purposes he was appealing to the liberation movements to refrain from struggling for independence and to compromise with the facist regimes. This would make it possible to establish puppet regimes favorable to the West--particularly Washington--in Rhodesia and Namibia. In the final analysis, this is what the concern shown by the United States for stopping the bloodshed and for peaceful development in this region boils down to.

CARTER TOUR CONFIRMS U.S.-THIRD WORLD INCOMPATIBILITY

LD042259Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Yuriy Soltan dispatch from Washington]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has ended a 7-day trip to Latin America and Africa, during which he visited Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. According to the White House strategists' plans the President's trip was to benefit the present U.S. administration politically by increasing U.S. prestige in the developing countries, our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington. However, in view of Washington observers, the talks held on both continents revealed serious contradictions between the United States and these countries, and no way was found to eliminate these contradictions. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez criticized the refusal by the West, primarily the United States, to recognize in practice the justified demands of the Third World for a reorganization of international economic relations. The Washington STAR reports that the U.S. side was told unambiguously that the United States continues to ignore the needs of the Latin American states, interferes in their internal affairs and exploits their natural resources, while giving them virtually nothing in return.

The hypocritical campaign in defense of human rights, which started in Washington, turned into a boomerang which hit the U.S. visitor. In Caracas the U.S. President was forced to listen to a lesson on this theme. Among other things he was told that the United States is supporting Somoza's cruel and repressive regime in Nicaragua. U.S. duplicity on human rights was assessed with even greater displeasure in Brazil, where James Carter was told that the United States cannot be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The discussion on trade and economic problems also assumed the character of confrontation.

The main theme of the U.S. President's talks in Nigeria was the situation in southern Africa and the new version of the British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesian settlement through which the West is trying to preserve its interests and influence in that country. In the joint communique Nigeria expressed its great disappointment over the fact that a number of countries, including the United States, refuse to support economic sanctions against the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and openly cooperate with it.

As for other issues, the discussion, according to the Washington POST, yielded nothing essential to the United States. The Washington papers draw attention to the fact that the U.S. propaganda campaign against the policy pursued by the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa did not succeed. The Nigerian Government rejected Washington's anti-Cuban campaign, whose aim is to cast a shadow on Havana's unselfish assistance to African people in their struggle against reaction.

The U.S. side reportedly tried to secure Nigeria's support for attempts to prevent OPEC members from raising oil prices. However, Nigeria assessed the U.S. request as an attempt to exploit it as a weapon with which to wreck OPEC's unity.

The characteristic aspect of this trip by the head of U.S. administration is that it failed to yield any significant concrete results. The visit confirmed the objective incompatibility of the interests of the United States and those of the developing countries on a series of concrete issues. Sharp condemnation, mistrust and suspicion were the feeling which confronted the President during his trip, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT admits. It is obvious that he did not succeed in changing these feelings.

Attempts To Pressure OPEC

LD042151Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Andrey Karpov commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has returned home after a tour which took him to a number of countries in Latin America and Africa, such as Brazil, Venezuela, Nigeria and Liberia. At first sight this visit appears to have no direct link with the Middle East. But oil is the main link in the chain connecting this tour with the interests of Middle East countries.

Oil was one of the main topics of President Carter's talks in Caracas and Lagos. After Saudi Arabia, oil rich Nigeria and Venezuela are the main suppliers of fuel to the United States. As was diplomatically pointed out by the New York DAILY NEWS the American President would be confirming, in the Venezuelan and Nigerian capitals, the importance the United States places on freezing present oil prices.

In other words, the United States is trying to put pressure on the oil policy of these two countries and, consequently, to influence the oil policy of OPEC, which includes these two countries. However, the issue is not confined to the price of oil. A growing number of OPEC members are questioning the continued use of the U.S. dollar as a basic currency in oil deals on international markets. The U.S. dollar has weakened substantially in recent years. Last year alone its exchange value fell by 17 percent in relation to the Deutsch mark and 20 percent in relation to the Japanese yen.

This state of affairs is causing growing concern among the major OPEC members, especially in the Middle East, because they are suffering great losses as a result of the decline in value of the dollar. There are calls to replace the dollar as a basis for oil deals. However, if this were to happen the United States would have to pay more for oil, though the U.S. monopolies do not intend to give up part of the profits they make from oil-producing countries.

Thus it is possible to understand the motives which have forced Washington to consolidate its efforts to sting the oil-exporting countries. For America, these efforts mean visits at the highest level and the use of their friends in OPEC. A representative of the U.S. State Department said in a recent press interview that Washington is in constant contact with Riyadh on matters of oil policy. The concession Saudi Crown Prince Fahd made to the United States is confirmation of this. Saudi Arabia will continue to demand the use of the dollar as a major currency in oil deals.

Many foreign observers believe that the Saudi attitude has played a major role in postponing the meeting of OPEC oil ministers scheduled for 3 April in Geneva. As is known, OPEC members are determined to discuss the possibility of dropping the dollar as a favored currency in the oil market. It is easy to see that Washington is doing all it can to keep young, independent countries within the circle of neocolonialist commercial and monetary exploitation.

WHITE HOUSE PUSHES FOR REMOVAL OF ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

LD041204Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 4 April--The U.S. State Department has announced President James Carter's decision to urge Congress to lift the embargo on U.S. arms supplies to Ankara, which was introduced following the events in Cyprus in 1974. Moreover, the White House intends to propose a new program of military aid to Turkey to the tune of $225 million. Explaining this decision, the State Department did not hide the fact that it is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations with Turkey and NATO's positions in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the opinion of observers, this decision by the U.S. President was sparked by the Turkish Government's intention to review the country's participation in the bloc and to pursue a more independent foreign policy.

No one is willing to speculate on how events will move or whether Congress will be led by the administration. Nevertheless, it is believed here that the administration's tactics are obvious--to gain time and to delay Turkey's "fatal step" with promises of military aid.

WASHINGTON PRESSURES EUROPE TO ACCEPT NEUTRON BOMB

LD0420127 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 4, TASS--Commenting on the trip of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher to London and Bonn, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes that he discussed "the problems of Atlantic alliance", which means in fact that the USA is putting pressure more on its NATO allies to make them agree to the development of neutron weapons in West European countries. Washington, the newspaper says, is visibly concerned by the growing movement against the neutron bomb and is therefore trying, on the eve of the Washington session of the NATO Council, to win over the governments of some Western countries to its side.

Washington, the newspaper says, does not stop at pressure in order to force through its plans. But public protests in West Europe and the rest of the world are so strong that the Washington POST had to note regretfully a few days ago, that none of the West European governments has ventured to agree to the deployment of neutron weapons in their territories.

To mislead public opinion the White House and the Pentagon, RUDE PRAVO says, have devised their own tactics. The American press, radio and television, and together with them the mass information media of other Western states, circulate the most conflicting information about the neutron bomb. Some assert that the U.S. President has given up the neutron bomb while others, on the contrary, mention concrete dates for the adoption of a decision on its manufacture. This is an attempt to test world public for its reaction, to mislead people and finally set a date for the adoption of a decision of the manufacture of neutron weapons.

In the past few days, the newspaper writes in conclusion, we witnessed stormy protest demonstrations in a number of countries against the neutron bomb. The Vatican has also spoken out against the weapons. All this shows once more how profound and broad its public resistance to the manufacture of neutron weapons. It is necessary to thwart the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and the White House. This is today an important task for every movement which comes out for peace and the security of the present and succeeding generations.

U.S. SCIENTIST CLAIMS SALT BLOCKED BY 'PHONY ISSUE'

LD0311107 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS--Prominent American and public leader and scientist A. Cox writing in the Washington POST, made a call to the White House to give up the tactic of delays at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks, to resolutely rebuff the attempts of the adversaries of detente to frustrate the conclusion of the agreement on the most important problem of the present times.

In his article in the Washington POST, A. Cox convincingly refutes "arguments" of those who would like to disrupt the talks with the Soviet Union and to bring back the times of the cold war. The scientist points out that American opponents of strategic arms limitation have, so far, succeeded in blocking a new agreement, taking advantage of the inconsistent and unjustified stand of the previous and present administrations.

According to the scientist, this stand is manifested concerning the question of the Soviet bomber known in the United States as the Backfire bomber.

Even the Pentagon itself admitted officially many times that this bomber is not a strategic one and so has no bearing to the subject of the negotiations and that the future agreement does not apply to it. Nevertheless, the Carter administration is still trying to accommodate the hawks in Congress and continues insisting on some "guarantees" by the Soviet Union, the article says.

The USSR and the USA, the author writes, have made considerable progress on the basis of the Vladivostock accords of 1974. Therefore, "It would be tragic if this phony controversy should continue to impede progress," the author writes.

WASHINGTON WANTS TO REDEPLOY U.S. ARMED FORCES IN ASIA

LD0413407Y Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Peace, Security and Social Progress for Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS--The TASS commentator, Vasiliy Kharkov, writes: On April fifth, national and international peace organizations on all continents are inaugurating an Asia week. This broad campaign of solidarity is unfolding at the call of the World Council of Peace, which emphasized that the current situation in Asia calls for "maximum vigilance and united concerted actions by all peoples and countries to repel the latest onslaught of imperialist and local reactionary forces."

The topicality of the World Peace Council's call has been fully confirmed by developments on the Asian Continent, where the bulk of mankind lives. The defeat of the United States military intervention in Indochina opened up broad vistas of peace and progress to Asia. Washington, however, did not reconcile itself to the loss of its positions there. It does not want to renounce its former police functions but would like to re-deploy forces for another onslaught on the interests of the people of that vast area. Culling some military doctrines from its predecessors, the present American administration made a keystone of its policy the maintenance of the military presence of the United States in Asia, combining this with still broader utilization of the American allies there for its military-political aims. Speaking in Los Angeles recently, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown factually advocated the unrestricted military buildup of the United States in Asia, asserting that the United States had vital interests there.

Already now, the United States maintains almost 150,000 servicemen at its numerous military bases in Asia and large forces of the Seventh Fleet are concentrated there. The United States would like to add new bases to this ramified network, both in the center of the Indian Ocean (Diego Garcia) and on its periphery. Japan is ever more actively egged on to the road of militarization, and that country is asked to play an ever more important part not only within the framework of the existing Japanese-American military alliance. The United States bluntly seeks to whip up a military axis Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

A withdrawal of part of the American ground forces from South Korea, planned for the coming five years, would allegedly create a kind of "vacuum" which must be filled at any cost. It is not without reason that trial balloons were launched from the Japanese capital alleging that the possession of tactical nuclear weapons by Japan would not contradict the present constitution which in fact proclaimed the renunciation of setting up even conventional armed forces.

The war preparations, stepped up by Washington in the south of Korea, are evidence of the maintenance there of a dangerous seat of tension and also confirm once more that the "United States military presence" is designed to maintain reactionary regimes of the Pak Chong-hui type in Asia.

The failure of the American aggression in Indochina created all conditions for the ever more confident propagation in the neighbouring area of south-west Asia of the ideas of goodneighbourhood and mutually advantageous cooperation, the assertion of a positive process in the relations between states. This was largely facilitated by the constructive initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its policy resting on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The United States tries hard to hamper such positive development, to draw the ASEAN countries into war preparations, pledging specifically the delivery of large consignments of American weapons to them.

The secret schemes of the supporters of aggravation of the present situation in Asia are also objectively served by the position of the Kampuchea authorities which, rejecting the specific proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a peaceful solution to the frontier conflict, continue with outside connivance to violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam.

The spread of detente in Asia, the establishment of all-round cooperation between the countries of that vast continent, the safeguarding of peace and security through collective efforts--this is the main task the peoples of Asia themselves. The Asia week, which undoubtedly will become a major international action of solidarity, will reinvigorate the struggle against the imperialist machinations.

U.S. MULTINATIONAL FIRMS' ROLE IN THIRD WORLD QUESTIONED

LD041436Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A member of the Indian parliament, (Jashvan Kushtia), has learned from the Finance Ministry that over the past 4 years the profits of United States corporations in his country have grown by 40 percent. Here are some details from our news analyst, Rashid Rakhimov. This is what he writes:

There has been no upward movement in investments. These corporations get a cheap work force in India; they get raw materials there, and they have been pursuing a policy of fixing prices. Besides, investments bring stable profits even if there are no fresh subsidies. The weekly COMMERCE feels an invisible hand has been [word indistinct] the money which Indian businessm[illegible] had counted on. If such an invisible hand exists at all it's the Hickenlooper [word indistinct] amendment which the United States Congress passed in 1965. This amendment forbides supporting a country that has nationalized the property of American corporations or has limited its activities. In other words, it serves to punish the country that has come to use its sovereign rights to nationalization.

As for India, U.S. corporations believe it must be punished. Over the past 2 years it has stamped out the operation of three tycoons in its territory--Exxon, IBM and Coca-Cola. It has also denied General Motors and Goodyear licenses to expand their factories. No wonder, because (?those) corporations went beyond the Foreign Investment Act of 1973, to put it mildly.

The weekly NEW AGE has commented on the latest meeting of the Indian-American Commission in this way: We are now expected, it says, to give guarantees that the investment climate has changed in India. But according to UNESCO, U.S. corporations' investments in the developing nations have grown by 45 million to 50 million dollars this year. Perhaps there is some contradiction here? No, there is no contradiction at all. The investments have gone to South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Rhodesia, South Africa and Chile. You may ask, why these countries? The Hickenlooper amendment suggests that U.S. corporations invest in countries with regimes favorable to Washington and with a passive working class and trade union movement. In short, U.S. corporations serve as the reactionary group's striking force in the struggle against the revolutionary movement in Asia and Africa.

The COMMERCE magazine has said that in addition to the three traditional levers of Washington's foreign policy--diplomacy, the army and intelligence--corporations have become the fourth, a lever of political pressure on developing countries. The United States has not only admitted this but also has been extolling this. Two experts of the national military college, (Barnet) and (Muller), have said in a report that corporations can weaken the enemy by disorganizing his industrial and trade bases.

The currency and financial policy seems most vulnerable in those Asian countries where corporations enjoy big freedom of action. The liquid assets in the hands of corporations often exceed the funds of the main banks in Asia. (Barnet) and (Muller) say such assets enable corporations to spoil the currency system of any country by simply transferring the money to another country. U.S. corporations play a big role in the political actions of the U.S. intelligence against developing nations. Lockheed planes, for instance, smuggle weapons under the guise of carrying spare parts for aircraft; Continental Airlines and Flying Tiger helped the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out its secret operations in Laos and Vietnam. Now their planes make flights to Somalia. Ashland Oil makes so-called political donations to Nigeria, Somalia, Libya and the Dominican Republic. A certain Maheu, who was a member of the U.S. millionaire Howard Hughes' brain trust, was liaison man between the CIA and the American Mafia at a time when the assassination of Cuba's prime minister, Fidel Castro, was prepared. This is how an alliance between multinational corporations and the CIA was formed. Since then the CIA has set up a branch to maintain contacts with corporations, the branch that among other things infiltrates CIA men into corporations' staff in developing countries.

The American economist, John (Birman), deals with this in one of his books. The subsidiaries corporations have in developing countries can be regarded today as potential disorganizers of these countries' economic plans. These corporations show full indifference to the goals of the national plans of development and try to evade such plans. Why? Well, they pursue their own goals.

SOVIET LAW INSTITUTE CHIEF ON JOHN HARRIS CASE

LD040951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2[illegible] Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Persecuting People for Their Beliefs"]

[Text] The world public is rightly indignant at yet another case of the violation of human rights in the bourgeois world--the so-called "John Harris case." For all people of good will this is yet further characteristic testimony to the lawlessness and tyranny which reign in the United States.

Harris' "case" is attracting attention for a number of reasons. First, because it is impossible to be indifferent toward the tragedy of a young man sentenced to death when he is not guilty. Second, because this case embodies the U.S. policy of racism, which is condemned by the entire progressive world public and has frequently been banned by UN decisions. Third, because the Harris "case" has reflected like a drop of water the practice of U.S. justice, which persecutes people for their political beliefs, disdaining neither perjury nor the juggling of "proof."

Need it be said that all this confirms yet again that the transatlantic figures' statements "in defense of human rights" have not the slightest moral basis.

The whole world can now see how it is precisely the United States which does not observe human rights formulated in international documents, including UN decisions on this issue. "American democracy" in the Harris "case" has completely exposed its class-based nature.

Soviet legal scholars cannot remain indifferent witnesses to the lawlessness and tyranny inflicted on an innocent man. Our profession requires truth and justice, and both are flagrantly flouted in the United States. The universally accepted democratic principle of law proclaims that any doubt should be interpreted in favor of the accused. But in Harris' case, as can be judged from the reports in the U.S. press itself, it is inappropriate even to speak of doubts with respect to his guilt: he is indisputably innocent; there has been and is no proof that he has committed crimes. Under these conditions to pass the death sentence would mean reverting to monstrous barbarian times.

We protest angrily against this court decision. We join the demands of the world public--that John Harris be released immediately and that every step be taken to halt persecutions in the United States for a person's democratic beliefs and racial and ethnic origins.

CONTINUING U.S. RACISM MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S DEATH

LD041346Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Martin Luther King's Dream That Never Materialised"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS--Nikolay Setunskiy, a TASS correspondent, reports: The black population of the USA and the country's public are marking today the tenth anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, an outstanding black leader whose name for many years has been identified with the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and segregation.

Martin Luther King became widely known around the world through his tireless activities in defence of civil rights of American blacks, activities which brought racists' hatred upon him. The fatal shot in Memphis on April 4, 1968, was the finale of the hounding and persecutions campaign against the black leader, campaign from which the U.S. authorities did not stay aloof either.

Ten years that have passed since the day Martin Luther King died have illustrated that the black-skinned population of the USA have not managed to achieve the realization of much of what the black leader fought for. Racism remains an attribute of the political and social order in the country where constitutional freedoms are a privilege for the elect and an empty declaration for millions of "second-rate" citizens.

All attempts by the black population resolutely to uphold their rights encounter, like before, the authorities' reprisals of which prosecution is the main weapon. At Wilmington, North Carolina, a group of innocent blacks who tried to dispute the racist practices in local schools have been sentenced to long imprisonment. In New Jersey, Assata Shakir, a poetess, an activist of the civil rights movement, was sentenced to life imprisonment on a trumped-up charge.

At present a threat overshadows another fighter against racism, John Harris, a young worker from Alabama, who was sentenced to death. The list of victims of judicial arbitrariness, of black-skinned political prisoners who languish in jails, could be extended.

Official reprisals against dissentients disprove the myth of "equal opportunities", of "rapprochement of races" and indicate that the civil rights of millions of black Americans, like those of the other oppressed national minorities, are trampled. The hope expressed by Martin Luther King that in his native land with time people will be judged not by the colour of skin but by their human qualities, remain unrealized ten years after his death.

GOVERNMENT USING BIKINI RESIDENTS IN RADIATION TESTS

LD032252Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, 3 April--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: The tragedy of Bikini Atoll, used by the United States in the 1950's as a testing ground for hydrogen weapons, continues. American scientists are saying the U.S. Government will possibly use this territory to carry out experiments aimed at discovering the degree of influence the atmosphere, once polluted with radioactive fallout, has on the human body.

As everyone knows, the U.S. authorities forcefully evacuated local residents before carrying out a series of 40 H-bomb blasts on Bikini Atoll and neighbouring islands in the Pacific. In 1969, after the Atomic Energy Commission had declared the atoll habitable once again, the government started returning its population, which numbered 100 by 1975. But observations showed that the level of radiation on the atoll remained as high as before, and in 1977 Bikini Atoll was again declared a danger zone. At the moment, plans for a second evacuation of the islanders are being reviewed.

A specialist at the Defense Research Center, William Flannery, has said in an interview for PEOPLE'S WORLD that he was extremely surprised by the government's decision to return local inhabitants to Bikini. It appears that the authorities wanted to discover, he stressed, if it is possible to reestablish the habitability of areas affected by nuclear war. Even more explicit was the statement made on this subject by scientist Richard Hubbard, who called the action by the American authorities a "routine experiment on people without their knowledge."

According to specialists, in certain cases traces of radiation can persist for up to 30 years. Observations made on the inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll, which is 110 miles from Bikini and where a nuclear explosion took place in 1954, have shown that they are suffering from radiation sickness from the surrounding atmosphere; thirty-three of the 82 inhabitants of this atoll were suffering from a malfunctioning of the thyroid gland, which doctors believe is related to cancer.

TEXT OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD041445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Editorial article: "Reality and Fabrications: The Questions of a Soviet-Chinese Border Settlement"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has constantly displayed and continues to display a principled approach to the question of relations between the USSR and China, an approach dictated by a sincere desire for their normalization and development. The principles, formulated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, on which basis Soviet-Chinese relations could be improved to the mutual benefit of the fundamental interests of peace and socialism, have been reinforced by the Soviet Union's specific and realistic proposals.

Recent evidence of this was the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium message sent on 24 February 1978 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In order to embody the desire expressed by both sides to base their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence in an important international document, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium suggested that our countries make a joint statement on the principles of mutual relations. The Soviet Union believes that a joint statement to the effect that the sides will build their relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence, firmly adhering to the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the nonuse of force, could advance the matter of the normalization of our relations.

Unfortunately, on this occasion also Peking took a negative position. Moreover, the rejection of our proposal served as a signal for a new wave in the anti-Soviet campaign in China, which has not ceased for many years now.

Attention is drawn by one proposition which is reiterated in speeches and statements by Chinese officials and in statements by Peking propaganda organs. This refers to the so-called mutual understanding on the question of the normalization of the two countries' relations allegedly reached during the meeting of the heads of government of the USSR and China on 11 September 1969 in Peking.

The Chinese version of this mutual understanding was reiterated at the session of the National People's Congress, which ended at the beginning of March; in a note from the Chinese Foreign Ministry published in Peking on 26 March this year in response to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and in 13 and 26 March articles in the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The essence of this version (this is how it looks in the above-mentioned note from the PRC Foreign Ministry) exists in the allegation that negotiations on border issues should be preceded by the Soviet Union's fulfillment of a number of preliminary conditions: recognition of the existence of so-called "disputed regions" on Soviet territory adjacent to the border; the withdrawal of armed forces from these regions, and the conclusion of an agreement on the preservation of the status quo on the border. In addition, Peking is demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and a pullback along the entire length of the Soviet-Chinese border.

This version is being eagerly employed by certain Western circles. It is even alleged that during the meeting the sides signed some document, virtually a "treaty."

This version has nothing in common with reality. In resorting to blatant distortions and deliberately misinforming the world public, Peking has decided to take advantage of the fact that at the meeting itself no documents whatsoever were adopted (for instance there was no declaration, statement, or single record of the minutes) unless you count a brief report for the press, the coordinated text of which was unilaterally altered by Peking. But it is not unintentional that the fact is concealed that the sides' positions were documented, but only after the meeting, by an exchange of letters between the sides.

I.

How does the Chinese side interpret the issues discussed at this meeting and in the subsequent official correspondence? What sort of issues were they?

Issues on which the sides expressed identical or close viewpoints form one group.

Agreement was reached on taking some steps toward the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations (restoring relations at ambassadorial level, expanding trade between the two countries, and others). The sides also agreed that a border settlement is an important element in the normalization of interstate relations. They agreed to prevent armed conflicts on the border and to resolve questions through negotiations.

Acting in accordance with the real accord, the Soviet side took a number of steps, which it informed Peking of in its 26 September 1969 letter. What steps are these? Let us list them:

Maintaining normal relations between Soviet and Chinese border units and preserving the existing position of borders;

Observing the procedure whereby all border issues must be examined by means of consultations in a spirit of good will and correctness to insure that an atmosphere of good-neighborliness exists on the border and that the use of weapons and force is excluded;

Proceeding from the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and China, taking into account in a spirit of good will and reciprocity the interests of the population of the two countries' border regions in the sphere of economic activity;

Not conducting propaganda on the border against the other side, including propaganda using loudspeakers.

Peking in turn announced in writing that the Chinese side had also taken definite steps.

Thus both sides voiced a mutual interest in normalizing interstate relations and the border situation. An important result of the meeting was that mutual understanding was reached on this. Shortly afterward the sides exchanged ambassadors and adopted measures to broaden trade.

However, it should be stressed here that neither at the time of the actual meeting between the sides nor in the subsequent exchange of letters between them was the achievement of positive results at the talks made dependent upon any preliminary conditions. At least the Soviet Union neither put forward conditions nor undertook commitments which contradicted its interests.

The Soviet Union's position was that of reaching an understanding on preventing border conflicts, on starting Soviet-Chinese talks on border settlement questions and on the basic principles of future constructive talks. One of these principles is recognition of the existing border.

As for the concrete and purely specialized questions connected with a border settlement, these were to be discussed by delegations appointed by the governments of the two countries.

The sides were agreed that in beginning the talks, both delegations should be guided by fundamental principles, namely: the settlement of border issues is to be achieved on the basis of Russian-Chinese treaty documents in force; the sides have no territorial claims against one another.

But during the meeting issues emerged on which the sides immediately differed. Neither during the meeting between the sides nor during their correspondence was there mutual agreement and unanimity on the question of "disputed areas," on the posting of armed personnel and on the procedure for economic activity.

It was the Chinese premier who put forward the "disputed areas" version and tried to impose it on the Soviet side. To the question of what was meant by the term "disputed areas" he ultimately replied: When we start the border talks you will know; we will hand over our maps.

Peking's 18 September 1969 letter pointed out that the Chinese-Soviet border question should be solved through peaceful negotiations and, until it is resolved, each side will adopt temporary measures to normalize the border situation and avoid armed conflicts. The letter formulates these measures in the form of five points. In particular, it proposed acknowledgment of the existence of "disputed areas"; it proposed that the armed forces should "withdraw from contact with each other" and also that procedures should be laid down for economic activity there. The letter concluded by saying that "if the abovementioned measures are confirmed by a letter from the head of the Soviet Government they will constitute an understanding between the two governments."

Thus, in this letter, the Chinese side confirmed the absence of an understanding on a number of questions, including the "disputed areas." Maybe the Soviet side subsequently changed its position and consented to Peking's proposals? No, neither the Soviet side's reply on 26 September 1969 nor any of our subsequent letters or documents provided agreement of this kind. And, not surprisingly, a letter from the Chinese side on 6 October 1969 once again expresses a desire "to reach an understanding" on the abovementioned questions, including the "disputed areas" issue.

Now Peking has even begun to pass off as an element of "mutual understanding" its unilateral demands for the withdrawal of Soviet forces "situated along the border" and also on the withdrawal of forces from the Mongolian People's Republic. However, the truth is that neither during the meeting nor in the subsequent correspondence between the sides was this question mentioned.

This is the true situation. However, Peking continues obstinately to repeat its farfetched version of "mutual understanding" while at the same time accusing the Soviet Union of "rejecting" and "violating" this "mutual understanding."

II.

Let us try to reveal just what meaning the Peking leadership imparts to the concept of "disputed regions" and how and when the concept arose.

First of all it should be noted that before 1960 China made no statements regarding territorial claims against the Soviet Union unless you count the expansionist encroachments on Soviet territory by Chiang Kai-shek's followers. Moreover, it was repeatedly recognized that both sides' territorial integrity was respected and that it was determined by treaty documents, the validity of which no one denied. The joint declaration of 12 October 1954 by the Soviet and Chinese governments and other documents state that the principles of equality and mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity form the foundation of the cooperation between both countries.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that there was and is no territorial problem whatever between it and the PRC. This problem appeared when China's leaders, severing friendly relations with the USSR, adopted nationalist, great-power positions. It was precisely then that Peking began to make attempts to change the line of the Soviet-Chinese border, and not merely on paper.

On a Soviet initiative, Soviet-Chinese consultations were held in 1964 to clarify the line of the border in certain sectors. During the consultations, the delegations exchanged topographical maps. Then it was discovered that the Chinese maps credited China with a whole series of sectors of Soviet territory and arbitrarily showed the line of the border in these sectors as running in the heart of Soviet territory, behind the line which Soviet border guards have protected since the creation of the Soviet state. It was precisely these sectors of Soviet territory which the Chinese side declared to be "disputed."

It is important to stress here that the line of the border shown on the Chinese maps in the so-called "disputed regions" has no legal basis whatever and does not coincide with the line determined by the Russian-Chinese treaty documents. It is no accident that Peking refuses to examine the treaty documents--which are the only legal basis for the existing border--in order to substantiate its depiction of the line of the border. What is more, Peking declares that the Soviet Union should first recognize the existence of "disputed regions" on its territory and then the "proof" [obosnovaniya] will be submitted to it. Thus, by striving to obtain recognition of the "disputed regions," Peking is hoping to overturn the legal treaty basis of the existing line of the border.

Peking's scheme is fairly simple: By acknowledging in an interim bilateral agreement--which, in Peking's view, ought to precede a discussion of the question of the line of the border--the existence of "disputed regions," the Soviet side would thereby willy-nilly provide de facto recognition of the validity of the Maoist claims. This would also create the basis for making new territorial demands on the USSR.

Judging by appearances, Peking calculates that recognition of the "disputed regions" by the Soviet side would enable it:

To question the validity [deystvennost] of the existing Russian-Chinese treaty documents which determine the present Soviet-Chinese border;

To deem that no single and continuous line of the border between the USSR and China defined by treaty documents actually exists at the present time;

To claim considerable sectors of Soviet territory before any discussion of the question of the line of the border;

To hope for a unilateral withdrawal from the "disputed regions" by the Soviet Armed Forces--that is, to effectively open the border along a front thousands of kilometers long; as a result, the Soviet population would remain totally without protection and cover while the Chinese troops would remain on the old lines [rubezhi] and the Chinese authorities would gain the opportunity to "assimilate" these regions.

"In effect," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in November 1974 in Ulaanbaatar, "Peking is advancing as a preliminary condition no more and no less than a demand that Soviet border guards withdraw from a number of sectors of our territory to which the Chinese leaders have now decided to lay claim and so they have begun to call these sectors 'disputed regions.'

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we do not put forward any preliminary conditions for the normalization of relations with China and we have long been suggesting to the Chinese side that we embark at last on businesslike and specific talks. We do not claim any foreign territories and in this sense no 'disputed regions' whatever exist as far as we are concerned."

III.

The very fact that the border between both countries was once dubbed the "border of friendship" testifies once again to the far-fetched and malevolent character of the fanning of the so-called "border issue" in China. In reality there never has been nor is there any border issue. Even the Chinese leaders themselves recognized this at one time. At a press conference in the capital of Nepal in April 1960, in answer to a question from a correspondent about whether there were sectors where the border between the USSR and China was not fixed, none other than the Chinese premier declared: "There are insignificant discrepancies between maps. It is very easy to resolve them peacefully."

Of course, no one is asserting that there is no need for the Soviet Union and China to clarify in certain sectors the line of the border defined by the Russian-Chinese treaty documents. It was from precisely this that the Soviet side proceeded when it suggested to Peking that the questions of a border settlement be discussed in both 1964 and 1969.

It is not difficult to carry out this work.: It is necessary to take the Russian-Chinese treaty documents and make the necessary clarifications on this basis.

The Chinese side's approach to a border settlement is quite different. From the very first day of the talks it took steps to avoid an examination of the main question of the talks--that is, clarifying the precise path of the border in certain sectors--and insisted just as stubbornly on the prior signing of an agreement on so-called "interim measures," seeing the main task of this agreement as imposing on the Soviet Union once again the acknowledgement of "disputed regions."

The Chinese side passes off as an important element of "mutual understanding" the conclusion of an agreement on the preservation of the status quo on the border and it puts this forward as an indispensable condition for further talks on border issues. Meanwhile, this proposal, as the Chinese Government itself declared on 7 October 1969, extended beyond the framework of accord between the heads of government, and was submitted "additionally."

Displaying good will and guided by a sincere desire to promote progress at the talks, the Soviet side did not object to the conclusion of a status quo agreement, and on 11 February 1970 it submitted the draft of such an agreement. The draft did not contain any prior conditions and, given the minimum of good will, it could have served as a basis for drawing up mutually acceptable decisions. Subsequently, the Soviet side submitted several draft agreements which took into account all Peking's rational proposals. Moreover, at various stages of the talks we submitted many important constructive proposals and did everything possible to achieve progress. However, the Chinese delegation rejected, completely unwarrantedly, all the constructive Soviet initiatives.

The Soviet side favors the status quo, meaning by this the preservation of the existing border as defined by Russian-Chinese treaty documents, without denying, as has already been noted, the need for certain clarifications. But the Chinese side links the status quo with the acknowledgment of "disputed regions" and with the recarving of borders which have taken shape historically. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot agree with this interpretation of the status quo.

For more than 8 years now the Chinese representatives at the Soviet-Chinese talks have been proposing a single scheme: Without the conclusion of a status quo agreement it is impossible to embark on the clarification of the precise path of the border, and without recognition of "disputed regions" there can be no status quo agreement.

Peking's entire behavior shows that it is seeking not a settlement of the border issues but the deliberate fanning of these issues for its own anti-Soviet, chauvinistic purposes. It is impossible to explain in any other way the clamorous provocative campaign for the "substantiation" of the claims to Soviet territory which has been conducted for many years now in Peking.

Peking is clamoring tirelessly about the Chinese being the "injured party," about the Soviet Union intending to "ruin" China, and about the impossibility of achieving success at the talks under conditions of threats being made. Would it not be more accurate and truer to say that under conditions of deliberate procrastination in solving the questions of a border settlement, the Chinese authorities find it more convenient to concoct fables about the so-called "Soviet threat"?

And if Peking really is alarmed for the security of China, why does Peking refuse to conclude a special treaty on the nonuse of force, a draft of which was handed to the Chinese side on 15 January 1971, and also the nonaggression treaty, which we proposed in 1973? Or maybe the Chinese leadership believes that the anti-Soviet propaganda which is fanned in China continuously is Peking's contribution to the creation of "favorable conditions" for talks and for the improvement of interstate relations between the USSR and China? Or, in China's opinion, the creation of such conditions is promoted by talking the language of ultimatums with respect to neighboring states? And after all, it is precisely this language that Peking is trying to introduce into the sphere of interstate relations by issuing, for instance, a demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the borders, and for the withdrawal of military units from Mongolia where they are stationed at the request of the Mongolian Government. The language of ultimatums, however, has never led and cannot lead to real normalization.

Standing with one foot in one boat and the other in another, as the Chinese say, is not the most comfortable position. To pretend that you want to develop relations between countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and even of "strengthening friendship among peoples" while at the same time calling for all the dark forces of reaction and imperialism to unite for the struggle against the Soviet Union and putting forward territorial claims against the very people that you are assuring of your desire for friendship means occupying an equivocal and moreover, extremely provocative position.

If Peking really does want to improve relations between the USSR and the PRC and conclude the talks on the border issues on a realistic basis, there is every opportunity for doing so. The PRC leadership knows very well the many important Soviet initiatives, which fully accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and are aimed at positive improvements in relations between the Soviet Union and China.

"Let us not start guessing how Soviet-Chinese relations will develop in the future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared on 2 November 1977. "I want merely to say that our repeated proposals about the normalization of these relations still stand."

A sincere and real display of good will and of a desire for the improvement of mutual relations--that is what the interests of the peoples of our two countries demand. Over almost 20 years many complex problems have, of course, mounted up in Soviet-Chinese relations, but this merely confirms the need for a constructive exchange of opinions. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that there are no issues between the USSR and China that could not be resolved given good will.

The ball is now in China's court.

STROUGAL REPORTS ON CSSR GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD042226Y Moscow TASS in English 0242 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 4, TASS--The successes of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the growth of Czechoslovakia's prestige in Europe and all over the world is explained by the fact that Czechoslovakia is a firm link of the socialist community, that it conducts its foreign policy line in close coordination with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, said Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He delivered a report on the implementation of the government program at a session of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that opened here today.

The community of goals and interests, allegiance to the principles of socialist internationalism determine the contents of our cooperation in future, too, he said. This cooperation is now being brought to a new level, which promotes the historic process of growing closeness of socialist countries. I take this opportunity to express once again gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for making possible a space flight for the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut. In the interests of the socialist community, in the spirit of the program of peace, we deem it necessary to strengthen the organization of the Warsaw Treaty countries which is not only a guarantor of our peaceful life but a source of important peace initiatives on the international arena. Dwelling on the problems of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, Lubomir Strougal said: The difficulties at the talks on disarmament were caused by the intention of some countries to achieve unilateral advantages, above all, in the sphere of the production of the new types of mass destruction weapons. The most striking example of this are U.S. plans to produce neutron weapons.

Touching upon the questions of relations with China, Lubomir Strougal said: We made considerable efforts to normalize interstate relations with the PRC. Regrettably, our striving to restore cooperation under the principles of equality and non-interference in internal affairs has not met so far with understanding of the Chinese Government. Quite the contrary, we witness ever new hostile and anti-socialist acts that play into the hand of the forces of imperialism and war. The latest confirmation of this stand was the fact that the Peking leaders rejected the initiative of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which was aimed at normalizing interstate relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force. We resolutely condemn such a step of the Chinese side. But even today we do not preclude a possibility of normalizing our relations if this striving is manifested also by the Chinese side and is not accompanied by attempts at discriminating against other socialist countries. Czechoslovakia's foreign policy goals remain unchanged, Lubomir Strougal said in conclusion. We shall continue consolidating cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which we regard a guarantee of peace for us and of world peace. Security, peace and detente, above all in the military sphere, meet the vital interests of our peoples. Being a firm link of the socialist community, we shall do all in our power to ensure that peace should be safeguarded and consolidated.

BRIEFS

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE--A meeting of the CEMA Planning Committee ended in Moscow today. Representatives of the USSR, six Eastern European socialist countries, Mongolia and Cuba discussed prospects for developing machine building, the fuel industry, agriculture and powerengineering, up to 1990. Plans were made to triple the electricity output by 1980. Large power stations, including atomic stations, are to be built in all the countries. At present the CEMA countries account for 22 percent of the world's electricity, which is more than that of the Common Market countries. [Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

NEUTRON BOMBS IN EUROPE WOULD INCREASE DANGER OF WAR

LD3115152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[French publicist Charles Aroche article: "Against a 'Neutron Europe'"]

[Text] Paris, March--It is scarcely necessary to prove that the struggle for disarmament is a task of paramount importance for the peace loving public. The very existence of weapons of mass destruction and the development of more and more new types of these weapons are not an inevitable necessity which cannot be opposed. An alternative exists and it is the duty of the world public, whose influence on international life is constantly growing, to express its weighty opinion reflecting the desire of all the planet's peoples to live without the fear of military danger.

A UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is being convened this May. All states, irrespective of whether or not they are members of a particular military-political organization, must unite their efforts to prevent the outbreak of a world conflict, to consolidate the detente process and to guarantee for the peoples the peace and security without which any progress is inconceivable. During the upcoming session each government will have to define its position on this vitally important problem and set forth proposals on how to end the arms race, which has already reached a highly dangerous level and which essentially runs counter to the spirit of relaxation of tension.

Against this background the persistent attempts by the U.S. military-industrial complex to start production of the neutron bomb and to equip the NATO armies with it are arousing the world public's legitimate concern and growing protests. Everyone, whatever his philosophical, political and religious views, realizes the inherent danger in the creation of this new, still more refined weapon of mass destruction.

It was with feelings of perplexity and indignation that I read an article by Col M. Geneste in defense of the neutron bomb in an issue of the French journal DEFENSE NATIONALE in which the author proceeds from the Pentagon's positions. The Colonel declares that this weapon will be a turning point in military art and will insure the reliable defense of West Europe.

Nor has the desire to possess neutron weapons decreased the NATO military's appetites for conventional armaments. There is a particular ballyhoo in the West now surrounding the situation in the so-called "central European theater of operations." The aim of the current "debate" is to retard the detente process, to nullify the achievements of the policy of the relaxation of international tension and to wreck the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It is in precisely this direction that the debate developed during the NATO military figures and politicians' symposium held in Munich. This meeting approved measures to strengthen the American and West German ground and air forces and also President Carter's decisions to increase, if necessary, the American Army stationed in Europe, to improve the "airlift" between the United States and West Europe and to reduce the time taken to transfer large ground and air formations from across the ocean.

The question of the deployment of neutron bombs in West Europe was also touched on in Munich. The NATO military adduced the following argument in favor of this step: While there is a balance at the strategic level between the United States and the USSR, it does not exist at the tactical level in Europe. [paragraph continues]

This is an old argument of the NATO staff officers who talk constantly of the USSR's superiority now in the sphere of conventional weapons, now in the sphere of nuclear armaments and their delivery vehicles.

In the final analysis the Atlanticists' symposium was used to question the solution of the problems being discussed at the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive armaments. To justify their provocative policy the NATOites have once again resorted to the threadbare myth of the "Soviet threat." According to the calculations of the North Atlantic strategists, possession of the neutron bomb would hand Western diplomacy a trump card at the Vienna talks so that it could impose its terms on the USSR and the other socialist countries. In addition, the deployment of neutron weapons on the territory of the West European countries, according to the schemes of American imperialism, ought to totally deter the country's allies and NATO partners from displaying independence.

The attempts by bourgeois propaganda to present the appearance of the plans to deploy the neutron bomb in West Europe as a virtual step along the path of eliminating the threat of nuclear war are the greatest deception of public opinion. In fact this bomb is neither a defensive nor a tactical weapon, as its defenders attempt to make out. It is just as monstrous as chemical and bacteriological weapons and must be banned on the same grounds as these weapons of mass destruction. Production of neutron weapons may lead to the disruption of the balance of forces in Europe, will complicate the arms limitation talks which are now being held, will lower the "nuclear threshold" and will intensify the danger of nuclear war. The twaddle about "clean" neutron weapons and their "humane" character, which is now being discussed in the West, has only one aim: to make it easier to adopt the neutron bomb and attempt to categorize this weapon as conventional. The neutron bomb is not an "umbrella" protecting West Europe's peoples, as its advocates assert. No. In the event of a conflict it would merely be the lid of the casket, since it will hardly be possible to localize a nuclear war if it breaks out.

West Europe, which is now struggling in the fetters of the crisis engendered by the dominance of monopoly capital, by no means wants to become "neutron Europe." Our continent's peoples desire independence, security, cooperation and peaceful coexistence. These aims can be achieved only by strengthening the worldwide campaign against the neutron bomb and other weapons of mass destruction and by the adoption of resolute disarmament measures. That is the urgent task confronting us in this era--the era of the scientific and technical revolution whose fruits must be utilized for the good of mankind and not to bring mankind catastrophic disasters!

DIFFERENCES AMONG EEC MEMBERS, JAPAN DESCRIBED

LD042132Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luxembourg, April 4, TASS--The sessions of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the level of foreign, agriculture and finance ministers are continuing here. On the eve of the session of the European Communities Council, to be held in Copenhagen on April 7-8, the ministers of the Common Market are making another attempt to settle the sharp trade and economic differences both inside the Nine and in its relations with Japan and the USA. They are also discussing the difficult economic, monetary and social situation in the community.

The problem of the constantly growing unemployment which reached six million in the Common Market is particularly acute. Also on the agenda is the situation in "little Europe's" ailing metallurgical industry.

The question of relations with third countries that are not members of the EEC, notably with Japan, is a special case. Observers note that the relations with Japan have long developed into a "trade war," following the recent unsuccessful rounds of talks in Brussels and Tokyo and Nine still vainly seeks to reduce the chronic trade deficit with Japan which has reached 5.2 billion dollars. In order to extricate itself from the prolonged economic recession, the EEC tries to limit imports from Japan, including the products of the metallurgical industry, which simultaneously insisting that Japan increase her imports of industrial goods from the EEC. Local observers note in this connection that the two sides are unable to arrive at a mutually acceptable decision and this further aggravates the contradictions between them.

Meanwhile the agriculture ministers face a task equally challenging for the umpteenth time, they are trying to fix new purchasing prices for the next agricultural season. The problem has become a veritable stumbling block in the activity of the EEC because of acute differences between the partners in that grouping.

The fisheries talks among the Common Market ministers which ended here yesterday have again yielded no results. No agreement was reached because of differences between Britain and her Common Market partners on the question of fishing in the community's 200-mile zone.

FINNISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS CONTINUE

Kosygin Talks With Sorsa

LD041355Y Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin a Finnish Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. The delegation came to the Soviet Union to take part in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. In the course of the conversation questions of further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland were discussed.

On stressing the unfading importance of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance as a programme document ensuring an ongoing development of Soviet-Finnish relations, Aleksey Kosygin and Kalevi Sorsa confirmed the resolve of both countries to continue to develop in their mutual relations the political line defined in the treaty and directed at the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Finnish ties in all fields.

The governments of the two countries attach special importance to the implementation of the accords reached in the course of talks by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with the President of the Finnish Republic Urho Kekkonen in May 1977.

The heads of the two governments highly assessed the course of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation that is being conducted on a long-term and large-scale basis. New prospects in this direction were opened up by the long-term programme of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation till the year 1990.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 4 April adds the following passage to above item: "Taking part in the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding corresponding to the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, were: from the Soviet side, Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade; and Meltsev, first deputy USSR minister for foreign affairs; and from the Finnish side, members of the government delegation."]

Leaders Attend Kremlin Luncheon

LD041504Y Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The Government of the USSR today held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of a Finnish Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa exchanged speeches.

The delegation came to the USSR to participate in celebrations devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 4 April adds the following: "Present at the luncheon on the Soviet side were comrades Kosygin, Mazurov, Demichev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and other officials."]

Mazurov Attends Treaty Meeting

LD041830Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--A meeting was held in Moscow today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland.

In the presidium of the meeting were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kirill Mazurov, vice president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Anna-Mukhamed Klychev, leaders of ministries and agencies, people prominent in science and culture, representatives of public organizations, and a Finnish Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

The speaker, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, noted that the treaty of 1948 holds a prominent place among political documents in post-war Europe. It opened a broad avenue to developing all-round cooperation, good-neighbourhood, trust and friendship between the two countries. Friendship and trust between the Soviet Union and Finland, the speaker went on, are the most important gain of the peoples of our countries. Meeting the cardinal interests of the peoples of both states, Soviet-Finnish cooperation facilitates the cause of advancing detente and strengthening mutually advantageous ties on a broad international scale. It is not by chance that the code of principles of interstate intercourse, adopted by the European conference in Helsinki, drew extensively on the time-tested experience of relations between the USSR and Finland.

Addressing the meeting Kalevi Sorsa said the treaty was the main charter of the multi-faceted relations of goodneighbourhood and trust between Finland and the Soviet Union. The importance of this document for us, he said, is that relations with a neighbouring great power, the Soviet Union, hold a paramount place in Finland's foreign policy.

The ties between our states, the prime minister stated, are characterized by many bilateral agreements, by vigorous and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation, by lively ties of people and mutual trust. We Finns are deeply convinced that precisely mutual trust is one of the main preconditions of further advance along the time-tested road in relations between our countries.

Gromyko In Finland

For reportage on Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Finland to participate in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 4 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG EXAMINED

LD042209Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been announced in the press that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is to pay an official visit to the FRG in the beginning of May. He has been invited by the FRG president and the chancellor.

The summit meetings, our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes, have become a permanent part of Soviet-West German relations, as well as of the Soviet Union's relations with other states. These meetings are of major importance for the development and strengthening of the process of relaxation and cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev has met often with West German leaders and has also visited the FRG. His visit in 1973 gave a powerful impetus to an improvement in relations, based on the 1970 Moscow agreement for the establishment of good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, and became a staging point in the convening of the conference for European security and cooperation--that is how Willy Brandt, former chancellor and present chairman of the Social Democratic Party, assessed his visit in his memoirs.

In order to understand the full depth of the changes in Soviet-West German relations since 1970, one must recall that for two decades FRG leaders adhered to the formula the Soviet Union is our deadly enemy. The politicians needed political courage and realism to put an end to this ill-fated trend.

It is said that trade is indicative of the level of political relations. Since 1970 trade between the Soviet Union and the FRG has increased five-fold. The FRG is at present our biggest trading partner in the Western world. This is advantageous to both sides. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has noted many times that Soviet orders are creating jobs for hundreds of thousands of West German citizens. Long-term contracts are having an increased significance in Soviet-West German business cooperation, such as the compensation agreement for the delivery of Soviet natural gas in exchange for West German pipes; the agreement is valid until year 2000.

Our country attaches great importance to the further development of Soviet-West German relations. In a recent interview with a PRAVDA correspondent, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that his visit to FRG will not only help the further development of Soviet-West German cooperation in various fields, but also the wider interests of relaxation and peace in Europe.

Brandt Comments on Visit

LD041717Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 4, TASS--The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, today told journalists in Bonn that he attaches much importance to the forthcoming visit to Federal Republic of Germany by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Willy Brandt stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other Bonn political leaders will offer a possibility to discuss not only bilateral relations but also questions of ensuring security in Europe and in the whole world. These talks, he said, will undoubtedly exert an influence also on the Western partners of the FRG.

FRG-U.S. DIFFERENCES ON EVE OF GENSCHER VISIT CITED

LD040946Y Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 4, TASS--FRG Foreign Minister Genscher arrived here on an official visit. The U.S. Department of State announced that he would hold talks with President Carter, State Secretary Vance, Defence Secretary Brown and other high-ranking representatives of the American administration.

Though the United States foreign affairs department did not elaborate on the forthcoming discussions, commentators have no doubt concerning the problems which will be considered. Even American officials acknowledged that the relations between the United States and the FRG are now marked by unprecedented tension and differences.

The controversy between the partners is explained here, above all, by the inability of the West to find a way out of the highly acute financial and economic crisis shaking it. Seeking to reaffirm its "commanding role" in the Western world, the United States is pressing Bonn to assume a bigger burden of the problems of the recession and to take further steps to stimulate the West German economy. FRG Chancellor Schmidt, however, categorically excluded the possibility of accepting the American "prescriptions."

The differences in the views of both sides concerning the ways and means of overcoming the crisis are still further aggravated by Washington's obstinate unwillingness to abandon the gamble of lowering the dollar exchange rate.

The FRG assesses such U.S. tactics as a desire of getting unilateral advantages in trade. The Washington POST says that the decline in the dollar exchange rate had sparked off anti-Americanism in West Germany which is afraid of losing its foreign-trade positions.

Commenting on Genscher's visit against this background, observers point out that elimination of the differences is now out of the question, in general. The maximum the sides can achieve, they believe, is an attempt at preventing a further deterioration in their relations.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GDR AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB IN FRG

LD042009Y Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Abrasimov told journalists in West Berlin today that it could not be in the interest of the FRG to possess the neutron bomb or to station it on its territory. This topic will be mentioned during the forthcoming visit of state and party leader Brezhnev to Bonn.

ITALIAN WEEKLY SCORES FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

LD311500Y Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["Cobweb of Secret Services"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, March 31, TASS--The activity in the Apennines Peninsula of secret services of the United States and a number of other Western countries is a cause of growing concern of the Italian public. The press points out that a number of circumstances of the abduction of Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, testify to the involvement in this political crime of intelligence services which seek to aggravate the situation in the country.

About 20,000 agents of Western intelligence services are operating in Italy, the weekly GIORNI reports. The American Central Intelligence Agency is particularly active. CIA-headed services have long been seeking to exert pressure upon Italy's political, social and economic life. They financed different actions, levelled against the democratic system, including preparation of putsches, rendered material support to rightwing subversive groups.

The CIA keeps in Italy about 400 agents and maintains close contacts with hundreds of agents of NATO secret services, GIORNI writes. They penetrate into different spheres of the life in the country, including economy and military circles. In Rome, Genoa, Naples, Turin, Milan and Trieste the CIA has disguised headquarters. Besides, there are two powerful radio stations at its disposal.

The weekly stresses that with the CIA's assistance Washington has always tried--and that was its main goal--to prevent the Communist Party from participating in Italy's government. For the purpose the CIA financed various political organizations, newspapers.

The Israeli intelligence service, closely linked with the CIA, is also operating on the territory of the country. According to the weekly, not less than 500 agents of the Israeli espionage service Shin-Bet are functioning there.

In the weekly's opinion the Chinese intelligence service along with the West German secret service BND is giving support to extremist groups in Italy. The actions of Chinese agents are directed from the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Berne.

The democratic parties and organizations of Italy demand that an end be put to unceremonious interference of secret services into the country's affairs.

SOVIET TANKER POLLUTION OF PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA DENIED

LD011200Y Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 1, TASS--Some organs of the French press and radio tried to assert that the Soviet tanker Aktau allegedly leaked oil products near the coast of Pas-de-Calais on March 29, and thus polluted a considerable area in this strait.

Such allegations are not true to fact. But the motivation behind them is quite clear. Public opinion in France and in Britain is incensed by an unprecedented pollution of the coastal waters and the coast of Brittany where the American supertanker Amoco Cadiz ran into reefs near the French port of Brest on March 16. As is known, over 200,000 tons of oil spilled into the sea as a result of this disaster, killing fishes and birds. Hundreds of kilometers of beaches have been turned into a dirty mess and enormous damage caused to nature and the economy.

This damage would not be so great if it were not for prolonged bargaining between the owners of the supertanker and the rescuers, bargaining in which the two sides were guided only by considerations of gain.

In this situation some persons are trying to distract public attention from the Amoco Cadiz disaster and its consequences.

With this aim in view the authorities of the port city of Dieppe fined the Soviet tanker more than 6,000 dollars, accusing the Soviet crew of dumping oil products in the coastal zone.

The representation of the Soviet Merchant Marine in France circulated today a statement refuting completely these allegations. The Aktau tanker, the statement says, arrived in Ruoen on March 24 with a cargo of treacle. After unloading it in Rouen the vessel took on a cargo of vegetable oil in Dunkirk on March 29 and went to Dieppe to take on more cargo. It arrived there on March 30. After loading at Dieppe the tanker did not take any ballast and discharge no ballast on the way from Dunkird to Dieppe.

Moreover, the statement says, the tanker's ballast pump was out of operation and it was only repaired in Dieppe on March 30.

In the area of Pas de Calais the Aktau crew really noticed oil slicks on the sea and made a corresponding entry in the logbook. But the Aktau tanker had nothing to do with this.

UK BOWS TO NATO PRESSURE ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD031101Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[From the International Military-Political Review by Maj Yu. Gavrilov and V. Berezin: "London Fulfills NATO 'Task'"]

[Text] Influential U.S. and NATO circles are continuing to increase pressure on West European members of the North Atlantic bloc in demanding a further increase in military appropriations from them. The Paris weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR recently wrote in this connection: "The West European countries' arsenal is growing, military expenditure is higher than ever before and the U.S. President has succeeded in carrying out an operation of exerting the strongest pressure on his partners.... Under pressure from the Pentagon Western Europe is setting out along the path of sharply stepping up the arms race.

Britain also ranks among the countries which have announced plans to raise their military expenditure level. Despite the economic difficulties being experienced by the country, London, in the words of British Defense Secretary F. Mulley, has taken a decision to increase its "defense expenditure" in the new fiscal year by 3 percent and "thereby fulfill the target set by NATO."

As a result of this Britain's military budget has almost doubled in the last 3.5 years. [paragraph continues]

Whereas in fiscal 1974-1975 it amounted to 3.612 billion pounds sterling, in 1978-1979 it will reach 6.919 billion pounds sterling. The British press notes that this is a kind of "reply" by the British Government to the outcry from the NATO camp against Britain's previous intentions referring to economic problems to somewhat reduce military expenditure. Now, as THE TIMES newspaper wrote, Britain will not only be able to satisfy NATO's demands for an increase in military appropriations but will also "implement all the short-term measures to improve the armed forces with which it was charged last year by the North Atlantic alliance. All these measures put together should put a stop to Britain's declining reputation as a reliable ally in Western Europe." In meeting the NATO recommendations the British Government plans to increase military expenditure over the next 5 years. Millions of pounds sterling will go to provide the army with new equipment and maintain national nuclear forces, British troops in the FRG and a network of military bases in various regions of the world. "Britain," F. Mulley declares, "is the only West European member of NATO making its contribution to all the categories of the alliance's defense efforts."

Commenting on reaction in Britain to the government's decision, the British press notes that it has been accepted "with quiet satisfaction" by the Defense Ministry and armed forces command. However, what pleased the local "Atlanticists," the ringleaders in NATO's Brussels headquarters and their confederates in the Pentagon is generating a different reaction among the broad British public. During recent parliamentary debates 75 labor members of Parliament opposed the government plan to extend the military budget, pointing out that such a step "would exacerbate international tension, drain resources vital for social needs and also thwart the fulfillment of the present government's election promises."

It is noteworthy that the Labor government's actions do not satisfy figures of the Conservative opposition either. However, they are criticizing the authorities for...an insufficient increase in military appropriations. Ian Gilmour, who holds the post of "defense secreatry" in the so-called Conservative "shadow cabinet", even stated in the newspaper NEWS OF THE WORLD: "The Labor Government's defense policy does not take into account at all either our defense needs or the international situation."

Sover-minded observers note correctly in this context that figures like Gilmour who advocate the arms race and the circles within the Labor Party which are led by ringleaders of the North Atlantic bloc do not take the situation into account either. Their course contradicts the interests of detente to the same extent as the campaign unleashed by certain British press organs to frighten the public with the mythical "Soviet threat."

PARLIAMENTARIAN ALLAUN OPPOSES NEUTRON BOMB IN UK

LD041800Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 4, TASS--Labourist MP Frank Allaun sharply criticized the Pentagon's and the NATO's intentions to deploy neutron bombs in the British Isles. He said the United States is again imposing an arms escalation on the world. There is still time to make the British Government abandon the plans to deploy neutron weapons in British territory. For this it is necessary to mount a broad public movement against this barbarous weapon, F. Allaun stressed.

The MORNING STAR says that everything must be done to prevent deployment of this monstrous weapon in the European Continent. The British people should make clear their opposition to the neutron bomb which can only spur up the arms race.

PORTUGUESE CP WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD041443Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "At Invitation of CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] women's delegation has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, at the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Committee of Soviet Women and the editorial board of the journal RABOTNITSA, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, medical and children's preschool institutions and cultural institutions.

The Portuguese Communists were given comprehensive information on the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and on the role of women in Soviet society and in building communism. The PCP delegation noted that it had been able to see for itself the actual fact of the full equality of women in socialist society and it made a high assessment of Soviet women's contribution to the development of their country's economy, science and culture.

The delegation left for home 30 March.

RESIGNATIONS, SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE ARMY REPORTED

LD031552Y Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, April 3, TASS--(From Sergey Staroselskiy, a TASS correspondent) The situation in Portugal's Armed Forces again was in the focus of attention of the local political circles and the press. This was caused by the almost simultaneous resignations of General Rosa Vieira from the post of the chief of the Main Headquarters of Land Forces, and General Correia Lourenco from the post of the military governor of Lisbon.

Lately, differences which were intensively fanned up by the right-wing press grew aggravated between these two representatives of the higher military leadership. Seeking to normalise the situation in the armed forces, General Ramalho Eanes, the president of the Republic, and the Revolutionary Council decided on the resignation of Rosa Vieira and Correia Lourenco.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, speaking at a conference of the Portuguese Communist Party organisation in Santo Tirso, pointed out in this connection that "reaction is conducting a widescale, insistent and dangerous campaign the aim of which is to divert the armed forces from the protection of the constitution, to seize political power and destroy the democratic order". Right-wing forces, he pointed out, are weaving intrigues, seeking to bring about new conflicts, distrust and split in the armed forces and, to undermine the stability of the situation in the country. The Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal emphasized, has always regarded stability as an essential condition for the preservation and defence of the democratic regime in Portugal. "In present-day conditions the unity of the armed forces is of particular importance," the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party pointed out.

PDRY PUBLIC PROFOUNDLY ANXIOUS OVER RED SEA MANEUVERS

LD041244Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Aden, April 4, TASS--The public of Democratic Yemen express profound anxiety over the naval exercises now under way in the Red Sea, involving combat ships of the United States, Britain and France. Aden's newspaper 14 OCTOBER characterises the exercises as a provocation which imperils peace and security in that area and which is levelled against the progressive states of the region.

ISRAEL SEES ONLY ONE WAY TO SETTLEMENT--ARAB CAPITULATION

LD041403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "The Bookkeeping of Agression"]

[Text] In southern Lebanon Israeli shells are bursting, houses are being destroyed and blood is flowing; meanwhile in Tel Aviv financial aces are reckoning the military costs and finding with cynical satisfaction that the south Lebanon campaign "worked out more cheaply" than expected by those who unleashed it.

The "expenses" in Lebanon, which are only part of the military costs borne by Israeli taxpayers, were discussed at a session of the Israeli parliament (Knesset) defense committee. Appropriations were approved there for the new fiscal year, which in Israel begins 1 April 1978. Militarist items again dominate Israel's new budget. As before, the lion's share of it is destined for military purposes.

Israel is expediting the creation of its military complex. It intends to acquire from the United States in the immediate future 130 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, as well as more F-15's (each one costs $18.1 million), which have already been "tested" in Lebanon. Along with the growth in military expenditures, Israel's foreign debts are growing; they have now reached $20 billion.

Israel's position as a debtor state prompts many observers to the following chain of thought when they analyze the so-called "disagreements" between Washington and Tel Aviv, which are being exaggerated by the Western press. They believe the disagreements to be considerably overstated and doubt whether Israel's "independent" voice sounded very strongly in the American-Israeli dialog, although the elements of tension that usually arise between an indebted client and a tenacious creditor are admitted. Israel is tied to its mighty patron by things in addition to foreign debts. It is firmly attached to the U.S. military-industrial complex, it is organically linked to the Zionist lobby, which supports both Israel's extremist aims and U.S. imperialist global plans; and it is vitally dependent on American supplies and financial injections.

The aggression in Lebanon shows that Israel is adopting a tougher position on a Near East settlement. It sees only one way to a settlement--capitulation forced on Arab countries and consolidation of the fruits of its aggression. It was precisely in this ultimatum form, observers stress, that Israeli Defense Minister Weizman conducted talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo, and it is no accident that one journalist noted, almost aphoristically: "When Israeli generals are entrusted with diplomatic missions--wait for the thundering of guns. When listening to Tel Aviv's remarks about peace--you know it is preparing war."

Events testify that Israel is trying to wreck an all-embracing Near East settlement, and it is the duty of peace-loving peoples to prevent this.

EGYPT OPENS MUSEUM DEDICATED TO WEHRMACHT MARSHAL

LD050026Y Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Admirers of Fascists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 4, TASS--Konstantin (?Dudarev), a TASS correspondent, reports:

A museum devoted to E. Rommel, field marshal of the Hitlerite (?army), who commanded the "African Corps" of the Wermacht during the Second World War, opened in the Mediterranean town of Marsa Matruh, 300 kilometers west of Alexandria, today. On view are such "relics" as personal arms, orders, topographic maps of the Nazi warriors. Part of the exhibits was sent from the West German city of Stuttgart, the oberburgomaster of which is Manfred Rommel, the field marshal's son, who was invited by the Egyptian government as guest of honour to the Museum opening ceremony.

Apart from Rommel's personal effects, the museum also features tanks and armored personnel carriers with swastikas on their sides, abandoned in the sands of the western desert, unexploded grenades and bombs, helmets, banners of the "Third Reich" and other "exhibits."

According to reports of the Egyptian press, the setting up of the museum was initiated by Sa'd Ma'mun, former governor of Marsa Matruh Province, who is (?now) governor of Cairo. Sympathies for fascism, however, are also entertained by many other Egyptian leaders, including President as-Sadat himself. "My admiration for German (?militarism), he wrote in his memoirs published in the Cario weeking OCTOBER, is beyond description... Hitler amazed me, and before that I was amazed by the German military spirit. When Rommel started the offensive in the western desert, (?cleared) it of the British, he at the same time also started winning my heart. He took hold of my dreams and inspirited me...."

It is no wonder after this that the Cario AKHER [word indistinct] magazine under (?sensational) headlines started publishing these days memoirs by A. Speer, Hitlerite minister of armaments, who has spent twenty years in Spandau prison for the crimes' of [word indistinct], or that Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" translated into Arabic is now on sale in any Cairo bookstand....

The opening of the museum devoted to the Hitlerite (?field) marshal is not only a manifestation of the present Egyptian leadership's [word indistinct] for the fascist Wermacht. Observers' opinion is that by this step it is trying to win a still greater favor of the military-industrial complex of the FRG in the hope of getting up-to-date armament from it.

ETHIOPIAN SPOKESMAN: RED SEA MANEUVERS PROVOCATIVE

LD041030Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 4, TASS--A spokesman of the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance described as a "provocative act of intimidation" the decision by the USA, Britain and France to hold naval exercises off Ethiopia's shores.

Such an unprecedented show of force in the area is not fortuitous in present-day conditions, the statement says. At a time when Ethiopia is handling the task of eliminating the aftermath of the Somali aggression, the holding of exercises of such a scale pursues quite definite goals: to intimidate our country, to heighten tension in the area of the Horn of Africa, and thereby sabotage the initiatives of the Organization of African Unity and friendly socialist countries on restoration of peace in the area. The maintenance of tension in Africa and, in particular, in the strategically important Red Sea area meets the goals of international imperialism, the statement points out.

The spokesman of the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance emphasized Ethiopia's determination to follow the socialist way of development. He pointed out that a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa can be ensured only provided Somalia immediately and unreservedly renounce all territorial claims to its neighbors.

ETHIOPIA, KENYA OPPOSE MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR SOMALIA

LD041944Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 4, TASS--The conditions necessary for the restoration of peace in the Horn of Africa are as follows: Somalia's unconditional renunciation of territorial claims to neighboring states, its solemn pledge to observe principles of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity, first of all non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, to respect the principle of the non-use of force in the solution of international disputes, and compensation of damage inflicted to Ethiopia by the Somalian aggression.

This is said in a joint Ethiopian-Kenyan communique signed here after the completion of an official visit by the Kenyan foreign minister, M. Waiyaki. Somalia's failure to accept these conditions, the document notes, will signify an indefinitely long preservation of the state of war in this part of Africa. The sides also stated that they will regard as an unfriendly act any deliveries of military equipment to Somalia. Ethiopia and Kenya stressed their striving to develop and strengthen relations in the field of transport, communications and trade.

Paris, April 4, TASS--The need to solve the problem of the Horn of Africa on the basis of observance of the principle of the territorial inviolability of the region's states is emphasized in a joint statement issued here by the French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, and the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

USSR, DJIBOUTI ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES 3 APRIL

LD041637Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--As is reported here officially, the governments of the USSR and the Republic of Djibouti have decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange diplomatic missions at the embassy level from 3 April 1978.

"Both governments are convinced," the report says, "that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Djibouti will contribute to the development of friendly ties between the two countries in the interests of the strengthening of international cooperation and universal peace."

ARMED PROVOCATIONS CONTINUE AGAINST ANGOLA; WEAPONS SEIZED

LD042114Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, April 4, TASS--Armed provocations are being staged against the People's Republic of Angola. Amost every day gangs of splitter groupings FNLA, UNITA, and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] make armed raids into borderline areas of Angola from the territory of Zaire and Namibia, which is occupied by South African racists. Weapons supplied by the aggressive NATO bloc, Zaire, the Republic of South Africa and Israel, as well as armaments of the Chinese make are used in these raids. This is shown by numerous exhibitions of trophy armaments that were seized by fighters of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) in the north and south of the country. Thus, 30 tons of armaments and military equipment is displayed at an exhibition of trophy arms mounted in Cunene Province. The biggest part of these armaments has the hallmark "made in China". Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party Lucio Lara, who visited a similar exhibition in the Bie Province, said that Chinese armaments are brought into Angola via the Republic of South Africa.

Cabinda Situation

LD042104Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, April 4, TASS--Angola's Cabinda Province is fully controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. Contentions by the so-called Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] and the Western press that FLEC "controls" two thirds of Cabinda's territory are a complete invention. This was stated by the political commissar of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Cabinda, Joao Lourenco. FLEC, a pseudo-movement, he noted, in reality represents a handful of puppets in the service of imperialism. By giving support to FLEC, which operates from the territory of Zaire, the imperialists would like to establish control over Cabinda's natural weath, first of all oil. Cabinda Province was and remains an inseparable part of Angola, the political commissar stressed. Its population, just as the entire Angolan people, fully and entirely supports the policy of the MPLA-Workers Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and their socialist choice.

ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE DENIES MASS KILLINGS IN NORTH

LD042017Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, April 4, TASS--The Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Belgium has issued here a communique emphatically rejecting a report in the British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH alleging that some 70,000 people had been killed as a result of operations carried out by the Angolan Government in the north of the country. The Angolan Embassy in Belgium states that the newspaper report is an invention intended to distort the true aim of the revolutionary processes in Angola. The building of the new society in Angola, the communique stresses, rules out all forms of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO 11TH INDIAN CP CONGRESS

LD041345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Presumed text of CPSU Central Committee message to 11th CPI Congress]

[Text] To the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI]

Dear Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the participants of the 11th CPI Congress and to all Indian communists.

During its more than 50-year history, the CPI has traveled a long and difficult path of selfless struggle against the colonial rule of British imperialism and for the national independence of its homeland, for the vital interests of the Indian working people and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The CPI is waging a consistent struggle to rally all leftwing and democratic forces of the country, and to implement progressive socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad masses of the people.

Your party has earned deserved prestige through its tireless struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and against neocolonialism, and for the relaxation of international tension, for peace and the security of the peoples.

The CPI actively advocates the unity of the ranks of the international communist movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The communists of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people value highly the great contribution of the Indian communists to the cause of further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, which conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world. They are deeply convinced that the traditional fraternal relations between the CPSU and CPI and also the friendship between the Soviet Union and India will continue to strengthen and develop.

We express the firm conviction that the 11th CPI Congress will be an important milestone in the organizational and ideological rallying of its ranks and in the strengthening of its links with the masses.

Long live the CPI!

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India strengthen and develop:

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[signed] CPSU Central Committee.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET-AUSTRALIAN TRADE TALKS

OW311635Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0830 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 3 April, the mixed Soviet-Australian Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation gathers for its fourth session in Sydney. Comment is by our staff writer (Sergey Boronov). This is what he writes:

Since the mixed Soviet-Australian commission was set up in March 1973 as a result of a visit to Australia by the Soviet foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev, the volume of trade between the two countries has been growing practically every year. In the past 5 years, for example, trade between the USSR and Australia has increased by 5.5 times to reach about 400 million Australian dollars. There are also good prospects for the future in the development of Soviet-Australian trade.

Small wonder that before he left for the fourth session of mixed commission, head of the Soviet delegation Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Smelyakov spoke optimistically about the future of the economic ties between the two countries. He pointed out for one that there are good opportunities for cooperation in the development of transport, fisheries, agriculture and energy.

As plans stand for 1976 through 1980, the Soviet Union is to increase trade with industrially advanced capitalist countries by at least one third. Apparently, at a time when Australia is looking for stable foreign economic links, there is every reason to count on a further growth in Soviet-Australian trade and economic cooperation and on an expansion of its forums. In this connection, the coming session of the mixed commission will deal not only with traditional exchanges in trade but with more complex and modern forms of economic cooperation.

Long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Australia could have a favorable effect on the general balance of Soviet-Australian trade. As head of the Soviet delegation in the mixed Soviet-Australian Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, Nikolay Smelyakov has said: we do not [as heard] pursue the goal of achieving a full balance in two-way trade, but it is apparent that the present balance of Soviet and Australian deliveries cannot be regarded as normal. We see the solution of the question not in reducing our purchases in Australia but in a quicker expansion of Soviet exports to that country, for in order to buy Australian goods we must naturally have earnings from sales of our goods, said Nikolay Smelyakov.

Australia is a big supplier of wool, meat and grain to the Soviet Union, he added. At the same time, we regard that country as a potentially large market for many Soviet goods, first of all various machines and equipment. Good prospects for a further development of Soviet-Australian trade and economic ties open up also in view of the fast economic development of the Soviet Far East. Industrial expansion and the growth of population there create opportunities for broader local export facilities and for a growth in import requirements of that region of the Soviet Union which is situated comparatively a short distance away from Australian ports.

All these opportunities and prospects of bilateral cooperation will be considered for 2 weeks at the coming session of the mixed commission in Australia.

OPPOSITION AROUSED BY JAPANESE NUCLEAR ARMS DEBATE

LD0413llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Suspicious Fuss"]

[Text] These days strange cables are sent from Tokyo continuously, giving food for serious thought: The question of whether or not "possession of nuclear weapons" would violate Japan's Constitution is raised repeatedly there. The discussion of this issue is presented to the public as some purely legal debate divorced entirely from reality. Wily orators immediately claim that Japan does not want to possess nuclear weapons and will not do so.

But why, in that case, undertake this suspicious debate?

The impetus was first given to this strange discussion by none other than Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, who declared in parliament that "possession of nuclear weapons is possible." Then very dubious arguments on this issue were proposed at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Commission by Hideo Sanada, director of the cabinet legislation bureau. As KYODO news agency reported, he "confirmed" the government's opinion that the possible acquisition of low-yield nuclear weapons for self-defense will not violate the anti-war Constitution.

The agency reported that at the commission session, Akinori Mineyama of the Komeito Party "asked Sanada about the government's position, which maintains that even nuclear weapons are not included in the military potential category prohibited by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of Japan's Constitution."

Now, Hideo Sanada, without hesitation, has "repeated Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's statement in parliament that the present Constitution allows (?) the country to possess nuclear weapons 'in certain cases.'"

There is more to come. As KYODO has reported, none other than "Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama has also declared that the Constitution undoubtedly (look, what categoricalness!--Yu. Zh.) allows the Self-Defense Forces to possess nuclear weapons, despite the Japanese policy of renouncing possession of nuclear weapons."

Indeed! We renounce possession of nuclear weapons, they say, but we have the right to them. So, in that case.... the rest is self-evident!

The British newspaper DAILY MIRROR reminded us on 23 March that quite serious and dangerous issues are being debated. This is what it reported:

"A secret U.S. report contains a warning that Japan may be on the verge of adopting a decision to create an atom bomb." (It is a question, as the DAILY MIRROR stated, of a CIA report which was recently "declassified and published." It appears that leading figures in U.S. intelligence "do not exclude the possibility that Japan's leaders will reach the conclusion that against the background of the correlation of forces which is taking shape in Asia, Japan must (!) have nuclear weapons for the fulfillment of its national tasks.")

This prospect, according to the DAILY MIRROR, is linked with a 250 million-pound deal between Japan and the British firm British Nuclear Fuels Limited to provide reprocessing of 1,600 tons of Japanese nuclear fuel waste from nuclear power stations over 10 years. It is curious that on the same day AFP reported that "a Japanese plant for the reprocessing of nuclear fuel" will "start operating on a commercial basis" this spring in "the village of Tokaimura, northeast of Tokyo."

Since people in Tokyo have alleged that "possession of nuclear weapons" would not violate Japan's Constitution, which was adopted in 1946 and enacted in 1947, let us recall exactly what was contained in the fundamental law concerning the arming of Japan.

The largest Japanese cities, Tokyo and Osaka, were nothing but smoldering ruins at the time. Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been turned into smoking radioactive ruins. Against this background the new Constitution was adopted, and Article 9 stated clearly and categorically that Japan "RENOUNCES FOREVER THE MAINTENANCE OF GROUND, SEA AND AIR ARMED FORCES".

But only a few years later, when the United States became an ally of Japan, the rebirth of the Japanese Armed Forces began with the sanction of General MacArthur, commander of the U.S. occupation troops. Initially, in July 1950, the so-called "Reserve Police Corps" was created in Japan with 75,000 men. In August 1952, it formed the basis of the so-called "National Security Corps", consisting of ground and naval forces. Two years later, in July 1954, this "corps" was reorganized as the Self-Defense Forces, consisting of ground, air and naval forces. Soon, a Joint Chiefs of Staff committee was established under the chief of the Self-Defense Agency.

By March 1956, Japan's ground forces already numbered 160,000 men; the naval forces had more than 400 ships with a total displacement of more than 90,000 tons; and the air forces had more than 400 aircraft. Subsequently, disregarding the solemn commitment contained in the country's Constitution to renounce "forever" the maintenance of ground, sea and air armed forces, the Japanese military continued to develop the arms race.

It has now been decided, as the newspaper YOMIURI reported, starting with the next parliamentary session, to create a "special defense commission, which will discuss questions of insuring security and problems of the Self-Defense Forces." Thus, parliament, which is required to monitor the strict observance of the Constitution, is being involved in energetic efforts to violate it.

The Japanese people have always protested such violations of the Constitution and struggled against the arms race. But they have always reacted with particular vehemence to the slightest threat of nuclear weapons appearing in Japan.

As long ago as 1 May 1952, mighty demonstrations were held in many Japanese cities under slogans of the struggle for peace. The first congress of peace champions was held there in June 1954, and the national council of the movement to collect signatures for an appeal to ban atomic and hydrogen weapons was created 2 months later.

SOME 34 MILLION JAPANESE SIGNED THIS APPEAL: They demanded not only that Japan decline nuclear production but also that U.S. warships carrying such weapons not be allowed into Japanese ports. On these terms the Japanese Government put its signature to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which remains in force today.

Prime Minister Fukuda has now confirmed that Japan still supports this treaty and does not intend to acquire nuclear weapons. A sensible, realistic stance. But if this is so, why is the present demagogic campaign being conducted to indicate that "possession of nuclear weapons is possible" and that "the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by Japan" does not violate the Constitution?

Is it not clear that these trial balloons represent an attempt to accustom Japanese public opinion to the idea that someday the arms race will also include the acquisition of nuclear weapons, as in 1950 it included the creation of ground forces, in 1952 naval forces and in 1954 air forces?

It is clearly not accidental that currently, as the newspaper AKAHATA wrote, plans for "73" of the U.S. bases in Japan are again being discussed, including the "deployment of nuclear weapons to them."

This is a dangerous game with fire, not ordinary but thermonuclear fire. People in Tokyo must understand clearly that the conscience of peace-loving mankind, and above all the conscience of the Japanese working people, would never reconcile itself to such a monstrous prospect.

Hands off nuclear weapons, gentlemen:--This is the reply of the multimillion-strong army of fighters for peace to the strange and monstrous maneuvers of those who regard their own Constitution as a worthless scrap of paper.

MILITARIZATION, PRC TREATY INDICATE JAPANESE REVERSAL

LD050939Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI correspondent A. Panteleyev for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Tokyo on the Line: A Dangerous 'About-Face'"]

[Text] More than 20 years have elapsed since the restoration of Soviet-Japanese relations. In this time a great deal has been done by both sides to establish a spirit of neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. Personal meetings and exchanges of messages between the leading statesmen of both countries have entered the practice of bilateral relations. A whole series of intergovernmental agreements has been concluded which have not only sealed the successes achieved in bilateral ties but also have placed their further development on a firm treaty basis.

Cultural exchange between the neighboring countries has assumed an active and diversified nature. Scientific and technological ties are maintained both through private firms and organizations and on a government level, although government contacts are still relatively modest. But trade and economic relations have been developed particularly broadly. In the last 20 years, the Soviet Union has become one of Japan's major trading partners. In particular, it is an important market for Japanese goods. The development of Soviet-Japanese trade is being favorably influenced by mutually advantageous large-scale cooperation in exploiting the natural resources of Siberia and the USSR's Far East.

It would be possible to cite many facts and figures illustrating these observations. But, unfortunately, there are many other facts which attest that there are forces in Japan, extremely influential forces, which are trying in every way to thwart the mutually advantageous and neighborly development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Using various pretexts and the help of the gigantic bourgeois propaganda machine, these forces are inciting anti-Soviet sentiments in Japan and sowing feelings of distrust and hostility toward their neighbor--the USSR. [paragraph continues]

The anti-Sovietism aroused in Japan is a kind of screen with which these forces are trying to conceal and justify their desire to reexamine the critical aspects of the country's policy and form a bloc with the opponents of detente. Particularly sharp and distinct examples of this tendency have begun to appear recently.

Since last April, another "national defense" plan has been implemented in Japan which will spend 12.6 trillion yen to modernize the army in the next 5 years--about the same amount as was spent in the previous 20 years. A qualitatively new feature of this plan is not only the increase in the actual volume of these appropriations but also the intention to reequip the army with supermodern weapons, such as, American F-15 supersonic fighters and the P-3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft. Plans are also being made, and this is particularly important, to sharply increase Japan's production of its own weapons, including the above-mentioned aircraft (on American licenses). In other words, "increasing military muscle" in these plans is linked with "increasing the muscle" of the Japanese military-industrial complex.

To insure the appropriate moral and psychological climate for so sharp a reversal toward increasing the tempo of militarization, a special "discussion" in parliament and in the mass news media has been organized in Japan since January on "the permissible limits of the Self-Defense Forces." In the final analysis, this propaganda campiagn has led to the militarists self-exposure. The clumsy attempts to prove that these militarist plans "conform" to the country's Constitution--which, as is known, prohibits the creation of a Japanese army in any form as well as the "possible" possession of tactical nuclear weapons--have been sufficiently revealed by the poorly disguised appetites and far-reaching plans of militarist circles. Nevertheless, persistent utterances from certain Japanese business circles which favor increasing the "country's defense capabilities" and military industry, and even demands to remove restrictions on weapons exports, have increased in recent weeks.

These kinds of solicitations are "based" on the apparent "need to satisfy the demands made on Japan by the United States to take on a greater share of defense expenditures," and will supposedly become the "golden key" with which to escape the economic depression which has hit the country. However, all these "theories" are no more than tales designed for simpletons. The true meaning of this kind of talk was clearly defined by the newspaper AKAHATA, which stated that "the intentions of the monopoly circles" amount to "militarizing the country's economy, creating a Japanese military-industrial complex and restructuring the economy accordingly."

Sober observers here are also viewing--in the plane insuring the foreign policy conditions for this kind of "about-face"--the persistent efforts of certain Japanese political and business circles to make yet another, in the words of the bourgeois newspaper SANKEI, dangerous choice for Japan--to conclude a Japanese-Chinese "treaty on peace and friendship." It is no secret that the real thrust of the treaty being imposed on Japan is formulated in the article on "the struggle against hegemonism." The aim of this thesis is to draw Japan into the channel of Peking's anti-Soviet policy, as Peking is seeking to turn Japan into its junior partner and a technological prop for its truly hegemonist aspirations in Asia and throughout the world, aspirations which are extremely dangerous for the cause of peace.

Refuting the arguments of the treaty advocates, certain local observers point to the fundamental incompatibility of the two countries' official foreign policies. As mentioned before, the Japanese Constitution prohibits the creation of Japanese Armed Forces and recourse to arms as a means of resolving international questions. At the same time it is equally well-known that preparation for war and the "inevitability" of a third world war are declared in the PRC Constitution and in all of China's main party and state documents, and have attained the level of Chinese state policy. Therefore, the alarm of those who stress the "extremely dangerous nature of this treaty" and try to oppose the controversy is understandable and justified.

Presently, the universal attention of the Japanese public is fixed on the draft of neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Japan, published recently in the Soviet press. It is seen correctly here as the "embodiment of the course of relaxation of tension" and as the manifestation of the Soviet Union's "desire for the steady development of friendly relations with Japan."

However, Japanese officials at first wanted to conceal this document, and failing to do this, they have rained attacks upon it. But the clumsy attempts to distort the true meaning of the Soviet draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation have only revealed the true objective of those who propose ideas of "building up the Self-Defense Forces" and an anti-Soviet alliance with Peking.

Such tendencies generate serious concern and alarm among broad strata of Japanese society. They correctly assess them as an attempt to force Japan onto the extremely dangerous course of militarism--a backward-looking path. The country's peace-loving forces realize that Japan's future lies in the strengthening and developing of peaceful, friendly, mutually advantageous relations among countries, including the Soviet and Japanese peoples. All the objective conditions exist for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the spirit of broad mutually advantageous cooperation and neighborliness. It is a matter of not using contrivances to erect obstacles to the development of those relations which serve the fundamental interests not only of the peoples of the two countries but also the interests of preserving peace on earth.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS ESTONIA

LD040745Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ETA--A DPRK trade delegation, headed by Pang T'ae-Yul, deputy foreign trade minister, was in Tallin 24 through 26 March.

The guests visited the Ilmarine plant and the Tallin Trade Institute. The delegation was received by K. Todeson, Estonian trade minister. A meeting was held with A. Trofimov, authorized representative of the Estonian Council of Ministers' Foreign Trade Ministry. The guests familiarized themselves with the republic's exhibition of economic achievements.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO FRUSTRATE SECOND PANAMA CANAL TREATY

LD041418Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 4 TASS--The discussion of the ratification of the second treaty on the Panama Canal, that envisages the handing over of control over the canal to the Panamanian Government by the year 2000, has been resumed in the Senate of the U.S. Congress. The first of the two treaties on the Panama Canal--on its neutrality--was approved in March but with amendments infringing the national sovereignty of Panama. They provide for the unilateral right of the United States to "defend" the canal, give Washington the right to interfere in Panama's internal affairs, including the use of armed forces under the pretext of "ensuring" the canal's "normal operation", and give American ships priority right to pass through the Canal in the event of "extraordinary circumstances".

The right-wing circles intend by all means either to frustrate the ratification of the second treaty or to revise it and change it beyond recognition by means of numerous amendments and reservations.

New York, April 4 TASS--The Panamanian Head of Government Omar Torrijos has sent a letter to the United Nations expressing concern that certain forces in the United States are trying very hard to impede the establishment of Panama's full sovereignty over the Canal Zone, to preserve a colonial enclave on the territory of the Panamanian state. The document expresses appreciation to the international community for displaying solidarity with the Panamanian people's just struggle for the strengthening of national sovereignty.

Also circulated at the United Nations is a statement by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry which says that the Panamanian people regards the establishment of its genuine sovereignty over the Panamanian Canal as a part of the process of decolonisation and liberation from imperialist oppression, a process that is growing in Latin America. Panama will agree only to such a decision that provides the satisfaction of its lawful right to possess its entire territory, the statement stresses.

Panama City, April 4 TASS--The attempts by reactionary forces in the United States to frustate the ratification of the second treaty on the Panama Canal evoke the indignation of the Panamanian people. Meetings in support of the Panamanian Government's just positions have been held throughout the country. At this responsible moment, when the question of finally liquidating the U.S. colonial enclave is being solved, Panamanians should consolidate their unity in face of imperialism's growing intrigues, says a statement circulated here by the Panamanian parliament.

The people of Panama strongly reject any attempts by the United States to impinge Panama's sovereignty and alter the principles of the treaties on the Panama Canal, stresses the Panamanian newspaper LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV ARRIVE IN KHABAROVSK 5 APR

OW0510547 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Khabarovsk on 5 April.

Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom; members of the kraykom bureau; and representatives of the city's working people welcomed them at the railroad station.

During a tour of the city Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was warmly cheered by Khabarovsk residents.

On 5 April, a combined arms practical training exercise was held in the Khabarovsk area, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, attended. Subunits and units of various types of troops participated in the exercises. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev highly praised the exercises and noted the good interaction between motorized riflemen, tankmen, artillerymen, antiaircraft gunners and pilots. He also praised their skilled use of modern military equipment, masterful delivery of firepower and handling of all types of weapons.

The commanders and staff members demonstrated a confident control of their subunits.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed soldiers, sergeants and officers participating in the exercises and thanked them for their high state of preparedness and military skill. He also urged them to perfect their military training and political education and carry out their military duty with honor. Participants in the exercises expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people and personally to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for the great concern for Far Eastern soldiers. They warmly approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and assured Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that they will continue to raise the combat efficiency of all subunits and vigilantly defend our socialist homeland.

DOLGIKH, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND INVENTORS' CONGRESS

LD0411007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 04 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The congress of inventors and rationalizers opened today in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Some 1,400 delegates will sum up the results of work so far and map out the program of activities for the next few years.

In the presidium of the congress are Comrades Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Ryabov, and also Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; heads of sections of the CPSU Central Committee; chiefs of ministries and departments; prominent scientists; front-ranking production workers.

Participating in the work of the congress are guests from the fraternal socialist countries and also Finland.

The participants in the congress unanimously elected the honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Those present welcomed with prolonged applause the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress, which was read out by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The account-report was delivered by the Safonov, chairman of the society's Central Council.

STATE HYDROMETEOROLOGY COMMITTEE REORGANIZED, RENAMED

LD041259Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has reorganized the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Hydrometerological Service as the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring [kontrol] of the Environment.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV MEETING WITH TYUMEN LEADERS

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev Continues Trip to Siberia, Far East," and subtitled "Meets With Tyumen Leaders," published in the 30 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, are taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 31 March, page 1:

Page R 1, first paragraph, line four reads ...of Tymen region. Leonid Ilich was welcomed on behalf of the oblast's working people by S. G. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, and V. D. Ugrak, first secretary of the Tyumen Gorkom. The talk dealt with fulfillment...

Second paragraph, last line reads...year plan. To attain these goals, L. I. Brezhnev said, special attention must be paid to questions of capital construction; violations of the schedule for commissioning capacities must not be allowed, and a number of technical and transportation tasks must be solved.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed...

VARIATION TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV ADDRESS TO NOVOSIBIRSK FORCES

The following variation to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev's Visit to Western Siberia," and subtitled "Addresses Novosibirsk Missile Forces," published in the 31 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, was taken from the 1 April Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, page 1:

Page R 3, paragraph four, line nine reads...never be an instigator of the arms...

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY MEETING--On 29 March, a plenum of the Ukrainian Knowledge Society discussed the work performed by the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast organization in disseminating the socialist way of life. An organizational issue was discussed. At the request of corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Konoilenko, the plenum relieved him of the duties of board chairman of the Knowledge Society. Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Lyashko was elected boardchairman. The plenum proceedings were attended by Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Malanchuk and board First Deputy Chairman of the All-Union Knowledge Society Fishevskiy. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PROGRESS, TASKS IN ENERGY INDUSTRY

LD031225Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 2 LD

[Article by S. Yatrov, doctor of technical sciences, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Complex Fuel and Energy Problems: "In the Mainstream"]

[Text] The present-day development of the Soviet economy is determined by the 25th party congress' historic designs, which are being successfully implemented. An important new stage along the path of implementing them was the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum. Its decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and also the materials of the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session specify the next tasks and map out a program for further actions. The Central Committee's line and instructions are translated into the appeals addressed to the people in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on launching socialist competition for 1978.

These documents define the specific features of the present-day development of the national economy. One such feature consists in the fact, as the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum indicated, that a whole series of crucial tasks must be resolved simultaneously. "And nonetheless," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "the question confronting us more and more insistently is that of the need for a timely concentration of resources in the main directions and the correct determination of priorities--that is, the order of resolving problems in accordance with their significance for the national economy." There is no more important problem among these major intersector problems than that of fuel and energy.

The country's fuel and energy complex plays an immense role in creating the material and technical base of communism; determines to a decisive degree the growth in labor productivity in all sectors of industry, agriculture and transportation; and helps improve the population's living conditions. That is why the party sets the task of further developing this complex rapidly and qualitatively, and making the transition to a new stage in the growth of the energy potential.

The decisive role in supplying the country with fuel and energy will continue to belong to oil and gas for the next 10 years. Oil is a very efficient energy source and determines to a significant extent the rate and orientation of scientific-technical progress. Our country now leads the world in oil extraction. In the last two 5-year plans alone, production has doubled. The gas industry, essentially created in the postwar period, has become one of the most important sectors of the national economy. In the last two 5-year plans, gas extraction has increased 2.3 times. Today, 87 percent of iron; 80 percent of steel; about 40 percent of rolled metal; 20 percent of nonferrous metals; 60 percent of cement, and so forth, are produced with its help.

A leading place in developing the fuel and energy complex is occupied by electricity. The increase in energy capacities is rapidly being carried out. During the years of Soviet power the country has increased its production of electricity by more than 500 times. THE CAPACITY OF ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY. IN OUR COUNTRY ABOUT 20 THERMAL POWER STATIONS WITH A CAPACITY OF MORE THAN 2 MILLION KILOWATTS EACH ARE NOW IN OPERATION, AND STATIONS WITH A CAPACITY OF MORE THAN 4 MILLION KILOWATTS EACH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THE WORLD'S LARGEST GES ARE IN OPERATION--THE KRASNOYARSKAYA, WITH A CAPACITY OF 6 MILLION KILOWATTS, AND THE BRATSKAYA, WITH 4.1 MILLION KILOWATTS--AND GIANTS OF HYDROELECTRICITY ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED--THE SAYANO-SHUSHENSKAYA AND THE UST-ILIMSKAYA GES.

All this, as well as the country's potential resources, is a good basis for further developing the fuel and energy complex. Today the Soviet Union is the only major industrial state in the world to base its economic development on its own fuel and energy resources. This is a considerable advantage to our economy and a very important precondition for its steady growth.

THE USSR POSSESSES RICH OIL AND GAS FIELDS. A VERY LARGE OIL AND GAS COMPLEX HAS BEEN CREATED, FOR INSTANCE, IN WESTERN SIBERIA. IN 1975 ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S OIL AND ONE-SIXTH OF ITS GAS WAS EXTRACTED HERE. BY THE END OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THIS COMPLEX IS TO PROVIDE ALMOST HALF OF ALL THE OIL EXTRACTED IN THE COUNTRY AND 85 PERCENT OF THE INCREASE IN GAS OUTPUT. SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT IS TAKING PLACE IN THE TIMANO-PECHORSKIY OIL AND GAS COMPLEX, WHICH IN FUTURE WILL MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUEL SUPPLY OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FORM THE BASIS FOR THE CREATION OF THE ORENBURG GAS COMPLEX, WHOSE OUTPUT WILL ALSO BE USED BY CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, production of oil, including gas condensate, will total 620-640 million tons in 1980, and that of gas--400-435 billion cubic meters. Some 35,000 km of gas pipeline will be brought into operation, and work in creating a unified automated system for the country's gas supply will continue. The fuel supply for the population's consumer needs will be improved. The number of inhabitants using gas already totals about 145 million people.

Our country also possesses impressive reserves of coal. At present the main part of these reserves is located in regions of the east and Siberia. For instance, the geological reserves of coal in the Kansko-Achinsk Basin are estimated at 450 billion tons, and in Ekibastuz (together with the Maykyuben field)--9.2 billion tons. There are also other major deposits.

THE VALUE OF THESE BASINS LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO EXTRACT COAL FROM THEM BY THE ECONOMICAL OPEN-CUT METHOD. THE ON-SITE COST OF SUCH COAL IS FIVE TO SIX TIMES LOWER THAN WITH THE MINING METHOD OF EXTRACTION. FOR THIS REASON, WHILE IT IS PLANNED TO RAISE THE TOTAL COAL OUTPUT TO 805 MILLION TONS BY 1980, AS AGAINST 701 MILLION TONS IN 1975, 60 PERCENT OF THIS GROWTH IS TO BE OBTAINED BY OPEN-CUT MINING.

There are striking prospects in the area of the further electrification of the country. The fulfillment of planned tasks in this important sphere will make it possible as early as 1980 to increase electricity production by more than 340 billion kilowatt-hours and to raise it to 1.38 trillion kilowatt-hours. Incidentally, this increase exceeds the total of electricity produced in Britain and the Netherlands.

In a word, the country's fuel and energy resources open up great propsects for our national economy. The task lies in achieving rational and economical use of these resources.

The increased demands on the fuel and energy complex are caused above all by the complexity and scale of the tasks and the high rates of development of the economy. Suffice it to say that in the next 15 years the demand for fuel and energy will practically double. Naturally, a series of important and complex problems will arise in this connection.

The main way to solve these problems was defined by the 25th party congress. Its documents give particular attention to the need to improve the structure of the fuel and energy balance, to rationally combine various forms of fuel, and to make broader use of other energy sources together with oil and gas. In accordance with this, the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum noted that an important place in the country's fuel and energy

At the same time the plenum indicated the need for the next stage in the exploitation of natural resources and the development of Western Siberia's productive forces. Here, on the truly great development site of our time, it is necessary to concentrate resources and opportunities for capital construction and to strengthen economic measures with mass political measures. Special significance is attached to developing nuclear power. This relates above all to the European part of the country, where nearly 75 percent of electricity consumers are concentrated. If you also take into account the fact that the main fuel resources are located in the east, it becomes obvious why the construction of nuclear power stations in the western regions of the USSR are a priority task. Moreover, AES have a whole series of advantages. First, they can be constructed anywhere and are not tied to a raw material base. Second, nuclear fuel concentrates colossal heat energy: 1 kg of slightly enriched uranium replaces more than 2,000 tons of coal. Third, the use of nuclear fuel makes it possible to release valuable raw materials--gas and petroleum products--from the fuel balance and direct them for the development of chemical industry and other sectors of the economy.

NUCLEAR ENERGY IS STILL RELATIVELY YOUNG. BUT IT HAS A GREAT FUTURE. WHEREAS IN THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN THE TOTAL RATING OF THE CAPACITIES INTRODUCED IN AES WAS 3.8 MILLION KILOWATTS, IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THIS INDICATOR WILL BE EQUAL TO 13.8 MILLION KILOWATTS. THE UNIT CAPACITY OF REACTORS WILL INCREASE. WHEREAS AT THE FIRST, THE OBNINSK AES, IT REACHED 5,000 KILOWATTS, EACH BLOCK OF THE LENINGRAD AES TODAY HAS A CAPACITY OF 1 MILLION KILOWATTS. IN FUTURE, THE UNIT CAPACITY OF AN AES WITH THIS TYPE OF REACTOR WILL REACH 6 MILLION KILOWATTS, AND THAT OF THE REACTORS THEMSELVES--1.5 MILLION KILOWATTS.

The foundation for a new stage in developing nuclear energy will be laid by the widespread use of fast breeder nuclear reactors, which will make possible the much fuller use of nuclear fuel resources in comparison with thermal reactors. Another promising direction in developing electricity is the use of the magnetohydrodynamic system of generating electric current. The direct transformation of heat into electricity makes it possible to obtain a 55-60 percent efficiency factor for the plant instead of 40 percent for the best thermal power stations.

The solution to the problem of increasing electrical output is inextricably connected with improving its transportation. The Soviet Union ranks among the first in the world in the sphere of long-distance transmission of electricity. We have lines in operation which transmit 750,000 AC volts and 900,000 DC volts. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, the construction of unique electric transmission lines of 1.15 million AC volts and 1.5 million DC volts will begin. Great opportunities are opening up with the creation of the unified USSR energy system, making it possible to maneuver energy capacities over immense distances. Today, the unified energy system includes 67 of the country's 93 regional energy systems. Today, from one control panel in Moscow, the controller can direct the capacity of 900 power stations generating up to 130 million kilowatt-hours of electricity every hour.

For the 10th 5-Year Plan the task has been set of linking the energy systems of Central Asia and Siberia with the unified energy system of European USSR. This will also serve the cause of saving energy resources--that is, it will be a contribution to resolving the key task of economic activity as defined by the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum: the careful, rational use of everything we possess and produce.

Thus the further all-round development of the country's energy lies in the mainstream of our economic building. Taking this into consideration, the party has elaborated measures whose implementation will make it possible in the 10th 5-Year Plan to more fully satisfy the needs of the economy and create the conditions for stable economic growth.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3-5 APR

LD050425 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 3 April reports that farm machinery operators in Altayskiy Kray have begun top dressing perennial grasses; 500,000 hectares are to be treated. The radio notes that snow has been cleared from oblasts in the Virgin lands area much earlier than normal, and field preparation work is continuing. It is reported that this spring, more than 36,000 hectares of irrigated land have been prepared for rice-planting in Primorskiy Kray; the Kray's rice-growing sovkhozes have pledged to sell to the state no less than 70,000 quintals this year.

At 0100 GMT on 4 April, the radio reports that the mass sowing of sugar beets--Kirgizskiy Poligibrid-18 variety--has begun in the Chu Valley of Kirgizia. This crop occupies more than 40,000 hectares of irrigated land there. Farmers expect yields of 375 quintals of sugar beets per hectare this year. Due to a late start to sowing operations on account of the weather, sowing will be carried out in 6-8 days.

At 0500 GMT the radio notes that 33 percent of the area allocated to cotton in Uzbekistan has now been sown. Every day cotton is being sown on over 100,000 hectares; workers in the republic have pledged to produce 5.55 million tons of cotton this year. In the Ukraine's Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, harrowing the total area allocated to spring crops was completed on 4 April. The radio also reports that in the Ukraine's Odesskaya Oblast, early cereal and leguminous graincrops have been sown on approximately 400,000 hectares. The sowing of fodder beet has begun there.

At 0830 GMT the radio notes that mositure retention work has been carried out on the first 1 million hectares of fall and winter fallows in the RSFSR's Volgogradskaya Oblast; this work will be carried out on a total of more than 4 million hectares. Workers in the republic's Omskaya Oblast are working according to the Ipatovskiy method, and have set up 630 sowing complexes.

At 1000 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Uzbekistan's Tashkentskaya Oblast were the first in the republic to complete cotton sowing; only 50 working hours were required to sow 136,000 hectares. The oblast's farmers have begun a campaign to sell 430,000 tons of cotton to the state.

At 1100 GMT the radio carries a roundup of agricultural news. Recent warm weather has been helping farmers with their fieldwork. More than half the farms of the RSFSR's Rostovskaya Oblast have completed sowing early crops. Moisture retention work has been carried out on 1 million hectares in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; barley, oats and peas are being sown. The sowing of the earliest crops is developing in southern Volgogradskaya Oblast. The dressing of winter crops has begun earlier than usual in many parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone; it began in the RSFSR's Novgorodskaya Oblast today. Final preparations for fieldwork are under way in Western Siberia; the preparation of seeds has been completed, and the last batches of corn seeds are being brought from southern regions of the country. To date one-third of the cotton in Uzbekistan has been sown. Sugar beets are being sown in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia and Kirgizia; this crop will occupy more than 3.7 million hectares. The first rice has been sown in the country, it is reported from Uzbekistan's Surkhandarinskaya Oblast.

At 1330 GMT the radio reports that in Azerbaijan 50,000 hectares have already been sown to cotton; this represents almost 25 percent of the total area to be planted. Cottongrowers intend to begin cultivation in about 7-10 days.

Finally, Moscow radio at 0100 GMT on 5 April reports that more than 500,000 hectares have been sown to cotton in Uzbekistan. Rice sowing has begun in southern areas of the republic. In Kirgizia 100,000 hectares have been sown to cereal graincrops; this is almost half the area allocated to spring crops. The sowing front has now moved northeast into the republic's Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast.

FARMING PROGRESS, TASKS IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE REVIEWED

LD041327Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Special correspondents A. Koptsov and O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The Spring Field in the Non-Chernozem Zone"]

[Excerpts] As in past years, the farms of the Central RSFSR are paying special attention to grain production. The area sown with winter crops has been expanded in a number of oblasts and rayons. More early fall plowing was carried out than for the 1977 harvest, and the fall sowing was carried out within good deadlines. The plants were able to tiller and become established before the start of the cold weather and as the sample probes now show, they have wintered favorably. But spring crops will also occupy a considerable part of the arable land there.

Almost all farms have elaborated clear-cut fieldwork plans. An important feature of these plans is the application of the method of the farmers of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray in the sowing campaign. In other words, the implementation of the work by complexes composed of soil preparation links, sowing links, links for the technical servicing of machines and links providing cultural and everyday services for the people employed in the spring fields.

But serious preparatory work is needed in order to implement these plans. And one of the most important sectors of this is high-quality equipment repairs.

The leading farms have utilized the link and assembly methods of repairing machines and have already prepared their soil cultivation and sowing units. Equipment preparation is also proceeding much better than before in the region as a whole. Some 87 percent of tractors; 78 percent of trucks, 98 percent of plows and cultivators; 96 percent of tractor-drawn seed drills, and 94 percent of potato planters, had been prepared by 15 March.

However, the overall favorable figures conceal a number of farms and rayons where the degree of equipment readiness is inadequate. This applies in particular to Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts and the Mary ASSR. More than 4,000 tractors have still not been prepared in Kirovskaya Oblast, and more than 3,500 are not ready in Gorkovskaya Oblast. Of course, certain interruptions in spare parts supplies are having an effect. But, as reports from the local level testify, in some places the personnel of Soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are not displaying the proper efficiency.

Harvesting equipment repair is proceeding very slowly. Thus in Ryazanskaya Oblast, 52 percent of the tractor-drawn mowers and 16 percent of the grain combines are out of action, while 50 percent of the combines are in bad repair in Orlovskaya Oblast. But it is in these places in the Non-Chernozem Zone that there is no clear-cut break between the spring sowing, haymaking and the harvest. And the good farmer, as the saying goes there, prepares his cart in the winter.

Nature also leaves the farmers there little time for spring fieldwork: the snow disappears slowly and the land matures slowly. And the grain grower must hurry if he wants to be on the ball with the harvest and primarily utilize equipment into two shifts. Courses for tractor drivers have been organized on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in rayon Selkhoztekhnika associations and in the industrial enterprises which exercise patronage. It is planned to enlist final-year students of agricultural vocational and technical schools and the students of agricultural institutes and tekhnikums in fieldwork. This is a substantial manpower reserve. And, specialists believe, it is important to skillfully man the units so that experienced machine operators help the novices, and engineers and mechanics pay constant attention to them.

Superior and F-1 seeds that have been brought up to first-class sowing standards do much to insure large harvests for the zone's leading farms. The scientists of the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Plant Growing Institute have thought up a good initiative--to provide all the seed-growing farms of the oblasts and republics of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone with superstock seeds [superelit] this year. The specialists will help the farmers to totally renew the grainfield's range of strains, and intensive strains whose average yield is at least 50 quintals per hectare are preferred. The institute has also given seed-growing farms superior seeds of perennial grasses, vegetables and potatoes that are resistant to virus diseases. Since the beginning of the year selection workers have sent the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes more than 45,000 tons of sowing stock.

The grain crop seeds on most farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone are not bad now. But there is little first-class sowing stock in Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts. The percentage of substandard perennial grass seed is high in an entire series of oblasts and autonomous republics, chiefly because of weed contamination.

The farmers on leading farms are concerned with fulfilling the plans for the sale of grain to the state not only in gross terms but also in terms of range. The situation here has not been altogether favorable in the last few years. There was a time when the Zavety Lenina and Pervoye Maya kolkhozes in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tulskaya Oblast, obtained 22 quintals of buckwheat per hectare. Other farms also obtained good harvests. But the harvests of this valuable crop have fallen lately. In the last 2 years, the rayon delivered only 684 tons of buckwheat to the reception centers instead of the 2,390 tons planned.

Ryazanskaya Oblast's Svetlyy Put Kolkhoz has raised its buckwheat yield to 24 quintals per hectare. But the oblast's other farms are adopting this example only poorly--they are not complying with agrotechnical requirements and are displaying little concern for the quality of the sowing stock. Even now in the selfsame Ryazanskaya Oblast, almost 30 percent of buckwheat seeds have not been brought up to sowing standard.

The central region of the RSFSR is a major supplier of potatoes and vegetables to the state. Vegetable production concentration and specialization is taking place and increasing areas of vegetables are being irrigated. But in the general opinion of economic leaders, this is being done only slowly and not to the requisite extent. The number of large specialized farms is still small. Only Moskovskaya Oblast is setting a good example here.

This year farms have planned to make much better use of reclaimed land and lay a good foundation for raising the efficiency of drained and irrigated land. The personnel of the Ryazansemtravoobedineniye Science and Production Association have displayed a good initiative: They have undertaken to produce 5,000 quintals of meadow and pasture grass seeds for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As we can see, the concerns of the farmer in the spring fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone are diverse. And this is understandable: The Non-Chernozem Zone is working at a new level of production intensity where growing problems inevitably arise.

There is still about a month to go before the start of the main mass fieldwork in the central region of the RSFSR. All agricultural workers are striving to make this a month of shock preparation for the sowing campaign and then to carry out the campaign within the best deadlines and to high agrotechnical standards.

BRIEFS

KOLKHOZES COUNCIL--A session of the All-Russian Council of Kolkhozes was held in Moscow today. The results of the economic and financial activity of kolkhozes and inter-kolkhoz enterprises over the past year were discussed. Florentyev, chairman of the All-Russian Council of Kolkhozes and RSFSR minister of agriculture, gave a report. The council called upon farmers [words indistinct] to begin mass competition for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan of the third year of the 5-year plan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD]

UKRAINIAN SOWING NEWS--According to data supplied by the Ukraine's Central Statistical Administration, the farms of the republic's 13 oblasts have begun spring crop sowing and have already sown almost 600,000 hectares. The machine operators of Krymskaya, Chernovitskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts have accomplished 20 percent of their tasks. Bearing in mind the fact that, to provide communal livestock with fodder, this year's targets call for procuring 79-80 million tons of fodder units--or 14 percent more than last year--farmers in southern and western oblasts have begun to sow annual grasses. Pains are being taken to improve meadows and pastures. [Text] [Keiv Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

COSMOS-1,001 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD041816Y Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1001 sputnik to continue studies of outer space.

The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 88.7 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--249 km, minimum distance--205 km and inclination of orbit--51.6 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Scientist Discusses Cosmos Program

LD011905Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cosmos-1,000, launched into orbit around the earth, is a navigation beacon in space. Thanks to it, ocean-going vessels will be able to determine with high precision their position anywhere in the oceans of the world, independently of the weather conditions. It forms part of a satellite navigation system which consists of several similar devices, reported Vsevolod Avdulevskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in IZVESTIYA.

The importance of such a system is obvious. The data received from navigation satellites make it possible to substantially reduce the duration of transoceanic voyages, stated the scientist.

The Meteor meteorlogical space system has been operating in the USSR for more than 10 years without a break. Much scientific-research, experimental-design and experimental work preceded the creation of our own meteorological satellites. This work was carried out on the satellites from the Cosmos series.

It would seem that space communications were born quite recently; today, thanks to Central Television relay satellites, practically the entire country's population has been encompassed [okhvatyvat]. The space satellite communications line also has a large number of channels for relaying telephone conversations, telegrams and teleprinter reports, including newspaper columns.

The contribution of the Cosmos satellites to the establishment of a long-distance space communications system in the USSR is particularly great, stressed Avdulevskiy. Detailed information about the distribution of radio waves in near-earth space and about the stability [ustoychivost] of the earth-space-earth radio line was obtained with their aid. The best work regimes for the onboard special and service equipment were found.

The Cosmos satellites helped to assess the effectiveness of various means for long-distance radio and television communications and determine the most convenient parameters of satellite orbits, which aided in implementing the idea of the All-Union Radio and Television Space Network, the scientist noted.

PAPER ON SIGNIFICANCE OF LECTURE PROPAGANDA IN MILITARY

LD041021Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Raising the Level of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Text] Being an important part of the party's ideological and educational activity, lecture propaganda has become a firmly established part of the spiritual life of the Soviet people. It has been transferred, as the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the State of and Measures for Improving Lecture Propaganda" notes, into an effective factor for molding a scientific world outlook; an active position in life; high ideological, political and moral qualities in the Soviet people and for mobilizing them to raise production efficiency and work quality.

In the Army and Navy an improvement in lecture propaganda has also been attained; its scope has grown; its subject matter has become more purposeful, and the ideological level of the lecture read is higher. It exerts a favorable influence on the life and military labor of the troops and promotes the resolution of the tasks of maintaining constant combat readiness.

At the same time, there are substantial shortcomings in this important field of ideological and education work. Some political organs and party organizations are not showing the necessary concern to insure that the scale of lecture propaganda is accompanied by a steady growth in its quality, forcefulness and efficiency. Many lecturers are still lacking a profound comprehensive theoretical analysis of the problems they examine in their organic link with life, practical training and the education of personnel. In a number of cases they are organized without taking into consideration the particular characteristics of various categories of military personnel and the degree to which they are informed. The ideological, theoretical and methodological training of lecturers is not carried out thoughtfully and efficiently everywhere. Certain communists from among leading personnel still participate poorly in lecture work and in informing propaganda workers of topical questions.

"Under the conditions of developed socialism, the deepening scientific and technical revolution and the complication of the ideological struggle in the world arena," the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, "it is essential to further improve lecture propaganda and raise its role in resolving the tasks of communist building." This demand fully applies to the Army and Navy. All political and party organizations must discuss the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution and explain in depth to officers and all communists the political significance of this document. It is essential to analyze the state of lecture propaganda in light of the party's demands, and outline and implement concrete measures to improve it.

All lecture work must be directed toward a profound explanation of Marxist-Leninist theory; the party's domestic and foreign policy; the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress; the USSR Constitution; the party documents devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the Armed Forces, and the urgent problems of scientific communism elaborated in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. It is essential to intensify propagandization of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and on revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

It is important to insure that lecture propaganda is conducted systematically in all troop collectives and effectively promotes an improvement in ideological, political, moral, military and legal education; an increase in responsibility, initiative and creative activity of military personnel in the struggle for the high-quality fulfillment of combat and political training plans and socialist pledges; a strengthening of troop discipline, and a maintainance of the high level of vigilance and constant combat readiness.

The key problem of further boosting lecture propaganda is to improve the selection of lecturers and propaganda workers and their theoretical and professional study. This is because as V. I. Lenin pointed out, the quality of lectures is totally determined by the group of lecturers. In this context, great importance is attached to organizing regular and current briefings for them on questions of domestic and international life and the tasks of combat training and party political work. It is necessary to objectively teach them the Leninist art of party propaganda; to provide technical means, visual aids and information material; to spread advanced experience; to improve the content of propaganda workers' and lecturers' days and gatherings of regular and nonregular propaganda workers in every way possible, and to include questions concerning the improvement of the methodology of lecture propaganda in their programs.

One of the urgent tasks is to raise the work level of regular lecture groups of political organs and increase their guiding influence on the general state of lecture propaganda in units and ships. It is important to galvanize the activity of nonregular lecture groups and agitprop collectives and groups and more broadly enlist leading communists in lecture propaganda. It is necessary to raise the topicality of the subject matter of speeches, paying more attention to the propaganda of military, theoretical, legal and military technical knowledge and the demands of military oaths and regulations. Party and labor veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War must be involved more actively in these activities.

An important condition for further improving lecture propaganda is the fuller utilization of its diverse forms: sociopolitical readings, lecturing bureaus, lecture series, and so forth. In this respect much can and must be done by cultural institutions. It is essential for the editorial staff of military newspapers and journals to give broader coverage to the work of the best lecturers and publish consultations and other materials to help propaganda workers.

The duty of lecture and propaganda cadres is to respond on a current basis to topical problems on the sociopolitical development of the country and international life and conduct lecture propaganda work actively and differentiatedly. High principles; militant forcefulness; implacability in the struggle against bourgeois, Maoist and revisionist ideology; the skill to give exhaustive replies to important acute problems--these are the demands made by the party upon lecture propaganda.

The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the State of and Measures to Improve Lecture Propaganda" sets a broad concrete program for further improving this sector of ideological and educational activity. The fulfillment of these demands will raise the level and efficiency of lecture propaganda and of all ideological work in the Army and Navy and its influence on strengthening troop discipline and maintaining constant combat readiness in units and ships.

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